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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

for the year

1962

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Public Health Department,
Worth Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom,
Surrey.

November, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for 1962. This has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/63 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, and the report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory. The birth rate rose by 1.3 to 18.6 per 1,000 making the rate one of the highest in the County of Surrey, and the death rate at 9.5 per 1,000 was one of the lowest in the County. There was a fall in the infant mortality rate to one of the lowest levels yet recorded for the district,

With regard to the incidence of infectious disease, there was a steep decline in the number of cases of measles. There was, however, an increase in the number of notifications of dysentery. This resulted from two outbreaks affecting a residential nursery in Holmwood and one affecting a small number of private households in Charlwood.

A less satisfactory feature has been the receipt of letters from numerous persons living under unsatisfactory housing conditions. In many cases it has been quite impossible for the people concerned to find the remedy themselves for their unhappy state which has resulted through no fault of their own.

The work done by the Public Health Department in relation to food and housing is to be found in the report of Mr. E. A. Atkinson, Chief Public Health Inspector. He has dealt with many other matters of importance and interest.

Once again I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the conscientious work of all members of the Public Health Department, and the assistance which I have received from the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Council's administration.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE 1962 - 1963

Chairman of the Committee	<u>Mr. W. G. L. Austin</u>
Vice-Chairman "	<u>Mrs. R. Sewill</u>
Members " "	<u>Mr. N. Brown, A.M.I.E.E.</u>
	<u>Mrs. I. Carr</u>
	<u>Mr. V. H. Deuchar, J.P., C.C.</u>
	<u>Mr. A. Farley</u>
	<u>Mr. G. R. Horley</u>
	<u>Mr. B. W. K. Lucas</u>
	<u>Mr. S. B. Morgan</u>
	<u>Mr. J. A. Reid</u>
	<u>Mr. S. H. Rundle</u>
	<u>Col. T. R. B. Sanders, C.B.</u>
	<u>Mrs. D. E. Turner</u>
	<u>Mr. H. G. Tyrrell-Evans</u>
	<u>Mr. G. M. Walters</u>
	<u>Group Capt. F. Whitworth</u>
	<u>Mr. F. Yarwood</u>

Representatives of the Council on

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. R. C. Athol

Mrs. I. Carr

Mrs. B. G. North

Miss E. A. B. Wilding

(2) TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mr. G. R. Harley (Dorking)

Mrs. S. G. Dunmore (Reigate)

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Eve, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Eric A. Atkinson

M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R. R. Charman

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

D. D. Heath

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. G. Ayling

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary-Clerk

Miss E. E. Nolan

Clerk-Telephonist

Miss G. F. Skidmore

Junior Clerk

Miss B. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk

S. R. Smith

Shorthand Typists

Miss E. M. Knight

Mrs. J. Showell

(resigned 30.4.62)

Miss R. Crouch

(transferred to Dept.
1.7.62)

Outdoor Staff

Outside Inspector

W. J. Woodards

Rodent Officer

J. Hay

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts and for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Housing Officer to the Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1962

1.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	53,943
Population (Census 1961)	31,710
Population (estimated mid-year 1962)	32,400
Density (persons per acre)	0.6
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1962	9,966
Rateable value at 31st December, 1962	£622,206
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,600

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA AND POPULATION (Census 1951 & 61)

	Area (acres)	Population		No. of occupied dwellings		Persons
		1951	1961	1951	1961	
ABINGER	7,481	1,889	1,926	549	643	0.3
BETCHWORTH	2,562	1,614	1,657	440	524	0.6
BUCKLAND	1,362	640	650	188	212	0.5
CAPEL	5,694	2,386	2,900	718	992	0.5
CHARLWOOD	6,901	2,757	2,801	760	832	0.4
HEADLEY	1,640	591	725	124	199	0.4
HOLMWOOD	3,749	1,084	1,134	285	327	0.3
HORLEY	7,449	11,394	16,052	3,278	5,065	2.2
LEIGH	3,419	820	956	224	290	0.3
NEWDIGATE	4,744	1,220	1,394	365	475	0.3
OCKLEY	3,400	798	855	243	271	0.3
WOTTON	5,542	639	660	191	204	0.1
	53,943	25,832	31,710	7,365	10,034	0.6

Vital Statistics for the Area (cont.)

Live Births

	Total	Male	Female
Total	604	317	287
Legitimate	582	305	276
Illegitimate	23	12	11

Live birth rate per 1,000 population

18.6

Standardised birth rate

18.6

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births

3.8

Still Births

Total	13	9	4
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Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births

21.1

Deaths

Total	307	177	130
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Crude death rate per 1,000 population

9.5

Standardised death rate

9.9

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	8	7	1
Legitimate	8	7	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total

13.2

" " " " " " " " - legitimate

13.8

" " " " " " " " - illegitimate

-

Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

6

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births

9.9

Early Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age

6

Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births

9.9

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births

30.8

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)

-

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births

-

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year 1962 was 32,400, and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 790 on last year's estimate. Excess of births over deaths, representing the natural increase, was 291.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 604. The crude birth rate for the year was 18.6. Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other districts. To overcome this a comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. For 1962 the factor given was (1.0) and the crude and standardised birth rates were therefore identical.

Twenty-three births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 3.8. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 4.3.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 307 representing a crude death rate of 9.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total comprised 177 males and 130 females, and was 6 more than in 1961.

A comparability factor (1.05) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate increased it from 9.5 to 9.9.

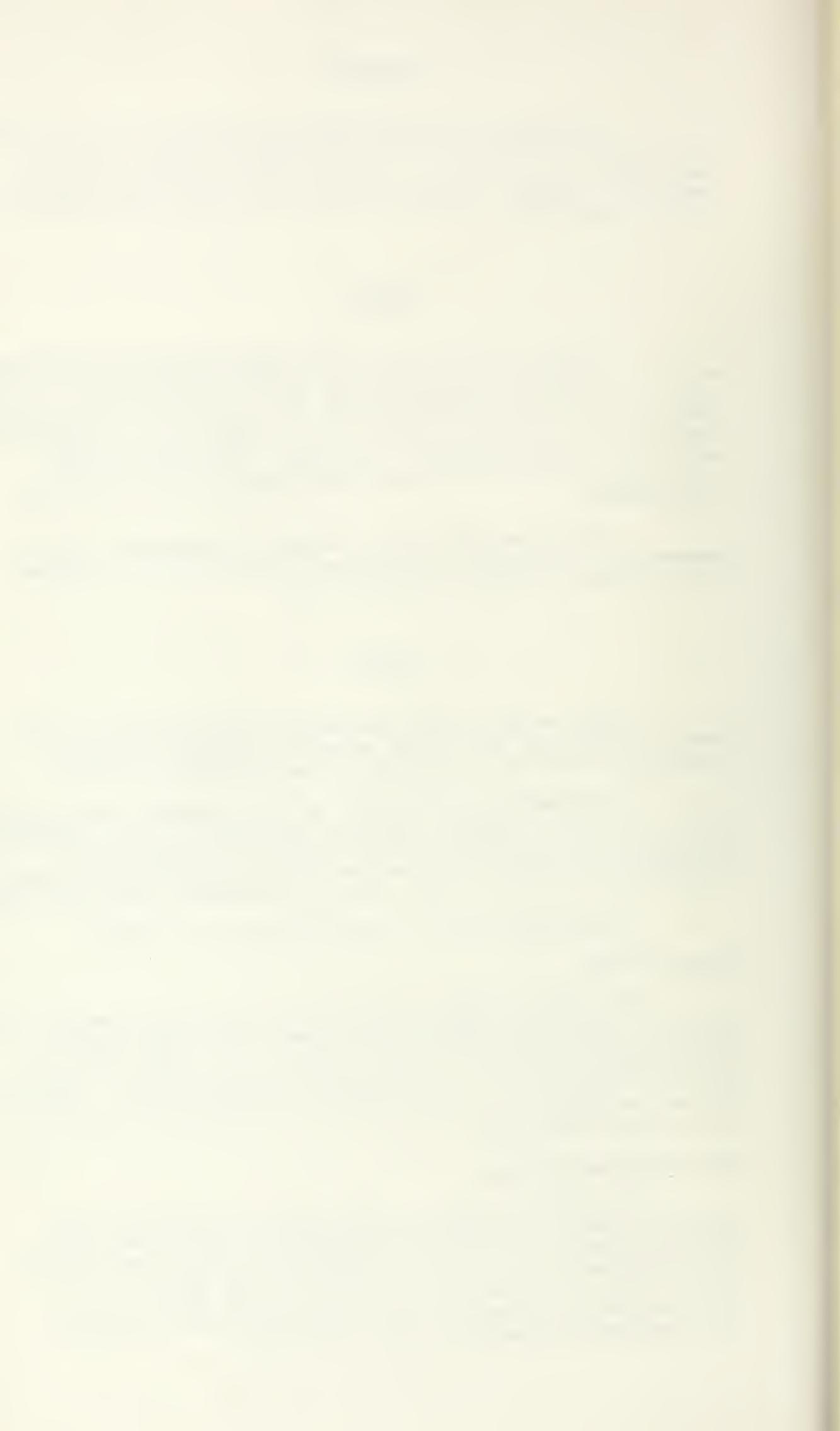
Approximately 51% of the deaths took place in hospitals.

Causes of Death

The causes of deaths assigned to the district are classified in Table III. Of the total, diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 154 deaths (equivalent to a rate of 4.75 per 1,000 population), diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 37 deaths (equivalent to a rate of 1.14 per 1,000 population). Malignant diseases (categories 10-14) caused 52 deaths (equivalent to a rate of 1.60 per 1,000 population).

Deaths from Road Accidents

Six residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents in which motor vehicles were involved, compared with six in 1961. The death of a visitor from Northern Rhodesia was also assigned to the district, the circumstances being that he was killed in a collision between cars shortly after he left Gatwick Airport. Those killed included an elderly pedestrian resident in Holmwood and three drivers and three passengers in motor cars or vans.



Deaths (cont.)

Other Accidents

These numbered seven and included one death caused by complications which followed a fall of an elderly person, one from burns received from an electric fire, one from accidental coal gas poisoning, one from injuries caused by a falling tree branch, one by accidental hanging, one by the overturning of a tractor and one due to complications following a surgical operation.

Suicide

There were seven deaths certified as having been caused by suicide. In two cases death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning from the domestic gas supply, two to barbitone poisoning and three from gunshot wounds.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered eight and the infant mortality rate was 13.2 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 20.7. Six of the deaths occurred within one week of birth.

In Table II the infant mortality rates from 1931 are set out with the national figures for comparison. The figures demonstrate the fall which has occurred.

Of the causes of deaths in the year under review, four were due to prematurity, two to cerebral haemorrhage, one to middle ear disease followed by meningitis and one to suppurative bronchitis.

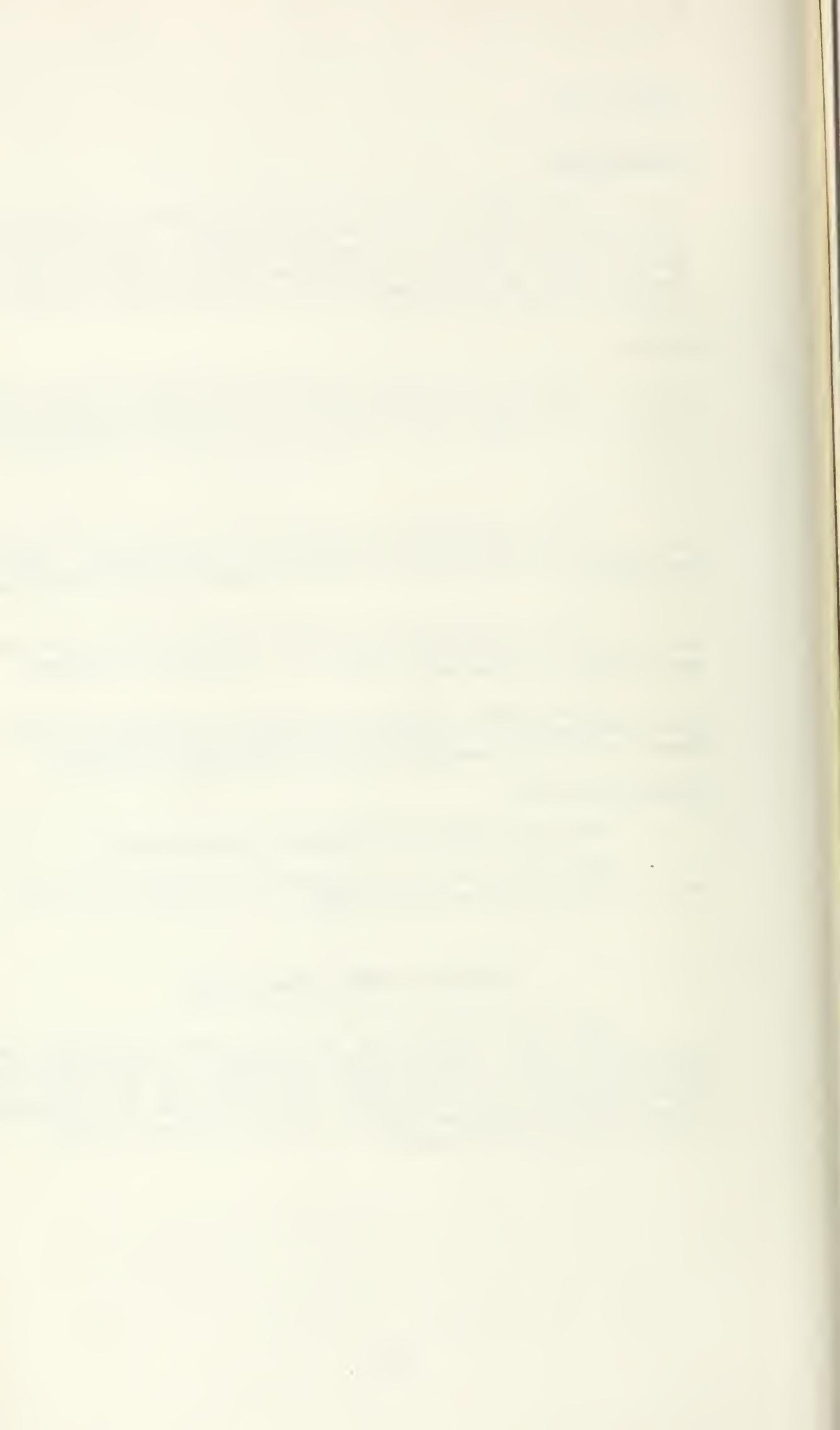
Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

The maternal mortality rate for 1962 for England and Wales was 0.35 per 1,000 live and still births.

STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 30 - 36)

Table I includes birth and death rates, with a comparison with the figures for 1961: Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales for the same period. Table III shows the classification of causes of deaths and Tables IV - IX are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.



HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Horley and District Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district. It has a bed complement of 16 and is staffed by the local general practitioners with a panel of consultants whose service can be called upon if necessary.

The Dorking General Hospital and the Redhill County Hospital, together with its branch at Smallfields, provide accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity cases, and it is to these that the majority of patients requiring in-treatment are admitted. Residents of the Parish of Headley are usually accommodated in hospitals in Leatherhead and Epsom.

A patient suffering from an infectious disease and requiring treatment in hospital may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, depending on the accommodation available at the time. During the year four cases of infectious disease were admitted to Bletchingley Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey Hospital, the Redhill County Hospital, the Dorking General Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to either of two Public Health Laboratories of the Medical Research Council, situated at West Hill House, Epsom and at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. These laboratories also undertake bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream, and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk.

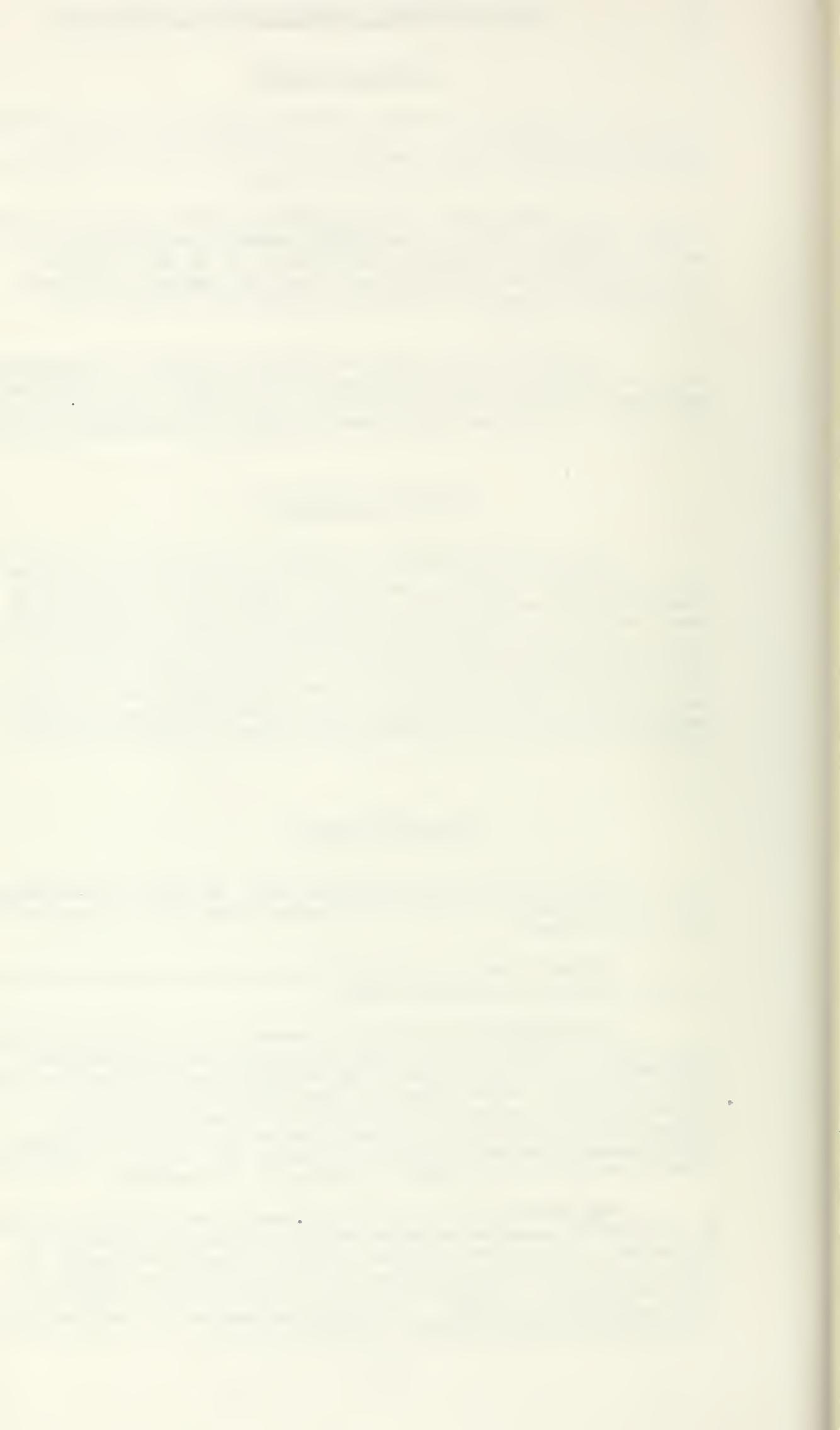
AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill, (telephone No. Reigate 4835).

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, are not normally removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accidents are arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users. There is a scheme for the early erection of a sub-station in the vicinity of Gatwick Airport.



LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers with headquarters at "Caberfeigh", Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (telephone No. Redhill 3206).

Immunisation against Infectious Diseases

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres. Poliomyelitis vaccination is restricted to persons born in 1922 and after, though treatment is also available to people whose occupation is thought to carry additional risk of infection, and also to expectant mothers.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

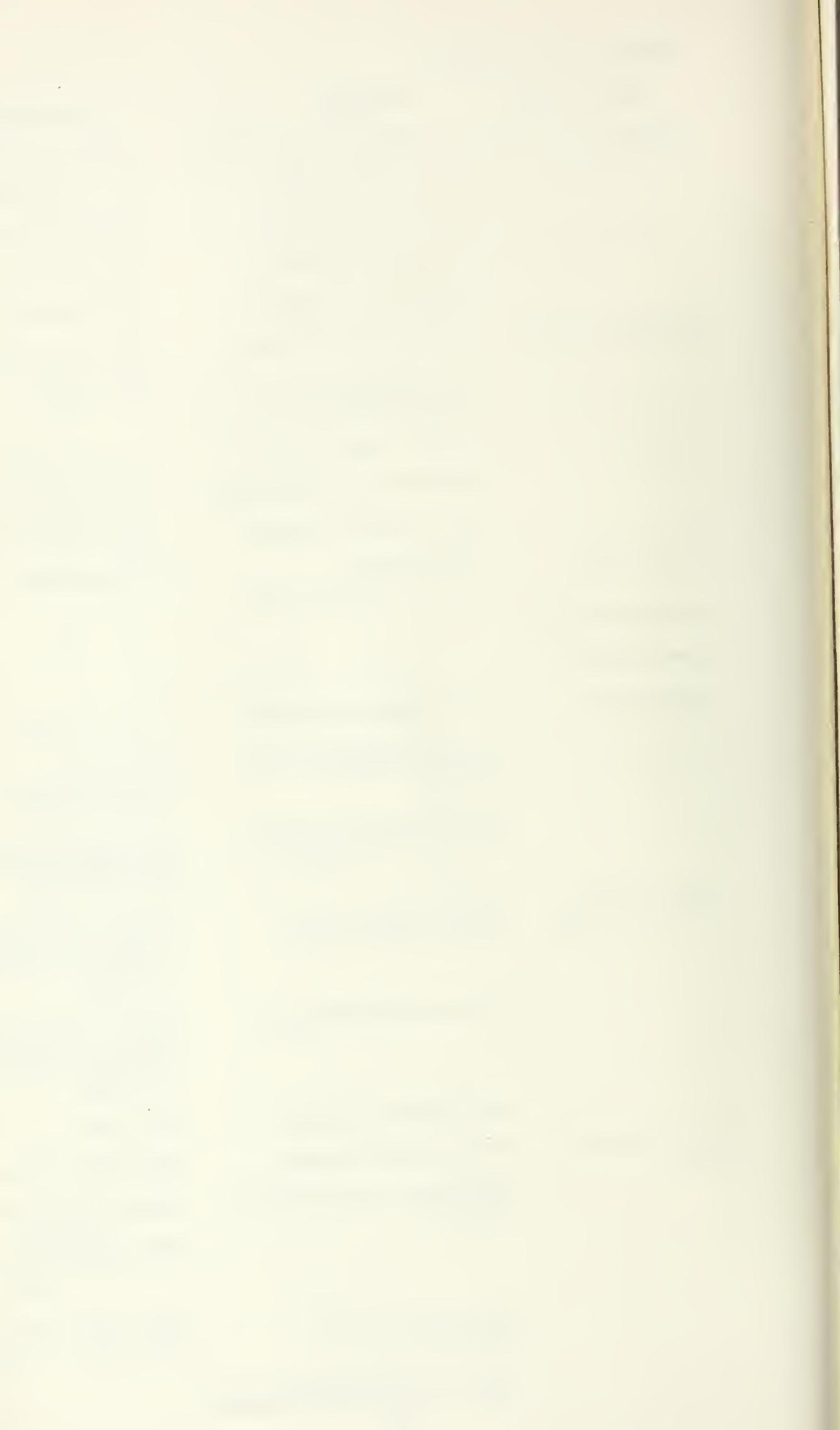
For convenience of reference details of clinics available in various parts of the district are set out in tabular form.

Type of Clinic	Location	Time of Session
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Ewhurst Village Hall. Peaslake Old School Room.	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m. 2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary.	2nd & 4th Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Vicarage, Betchworth.	1st Tues. 2 p.m.
	Brockham Hones, Brockham.	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Wesley Hall, Capel.	2nd & 4th Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Parish Hall, Charlwood.	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Headley.	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Congregation School Room, Walton-on-the-Hill.	1st & 3rd Tues. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead.	Fri. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Nth. Holmwood.	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	S.C.C. Clinic, 55 Station Rd., Horley.	Wed. 9.30 a.m. Fri. 2 p.m.
	Institute Hall, Leigh.	2nd Mon 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Newdigate. (Voluntary)	3rd Tues. 2 p.m.

Details of Clinics (cont.)

Type of Clinic	Location	Time of Session
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill. Village Hall, Ockley. Parish Hall, Salfords. Dene Street, Dorking. Reading Room, Westcott.	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m. 1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m. 2nd & 4th Tues 2 p.m. Mon. & Wed. 2 p.m. 2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic	Dorking General Hospital. S.C.C. Clinic, 55 Station Road, Horley. Redhill County Hospital. Mansion House, Leatherhead. Epsom District Hospital.	Fri. 9.30 a.m. Wed. 2 p.m. Tues. 1.30 p.m. Tues. 1.30 p.m. Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Dental Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, 55 Station Road, Horley.	By Appointment
Remedial Exercises	" " " "	" "
Speech Therapy	" " " "	" "
Tuberculosis	Dorking General Hospital Redhill General Hospital, Earlswood Common, Redhill. Epsom District Hospital, Dorking, Road, Epsom.	Fri. 9.30 a.m. Mon 2 p.m. Thurs. 2 p.m. 2nd Thurs. 5.30 p.m. Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. 3rd Thurs. 9.30 a.m. Fri. 9.30 a.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate. Dorking General Hospital. Epsom District Hospital.	Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m. (except the Tues. following a bank holiday) Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m. (except the Tues. following a bank holiday)
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Redhill County Hospital Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford. St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.	Fri. 7 p.m. Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m. Males: Tues. & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Mon. 2-7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30 - 11 a.m. Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m. Females: Wed. 5-7 p.m.

(And at the Out-patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)



NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

Section 47 of the 1948 Act gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers, but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enabled authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this Section during the year, though investigation was called for in several cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER SUPPLIES

The East Surrey Water Company provides piped water supplies to ten of the twelve parishes of the rural district, namely Eatchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate, Leigh, Holmwood, Capel and Ockley, and also supplies the Ranmore area of Wotton.

The supply to the parishes of Holmwood, Capel and Ockley is derived from the series of wells sunk into the Fcekestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. This water is chlorinated but not softened before distribution.

The supply to the remainder of the area is obtained, to a great extent, from deep wells in the chalk of the North Downs, and is softened and chlorinated before distribution. Additional supplies are available from bore holes in the greensand formation.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supply piped water to the parish of Abinger and to the greater part of the parish of Wotton. This water is obtained from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplies of both undertakings have remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity during the year.

Extension of Piped Water Supplies

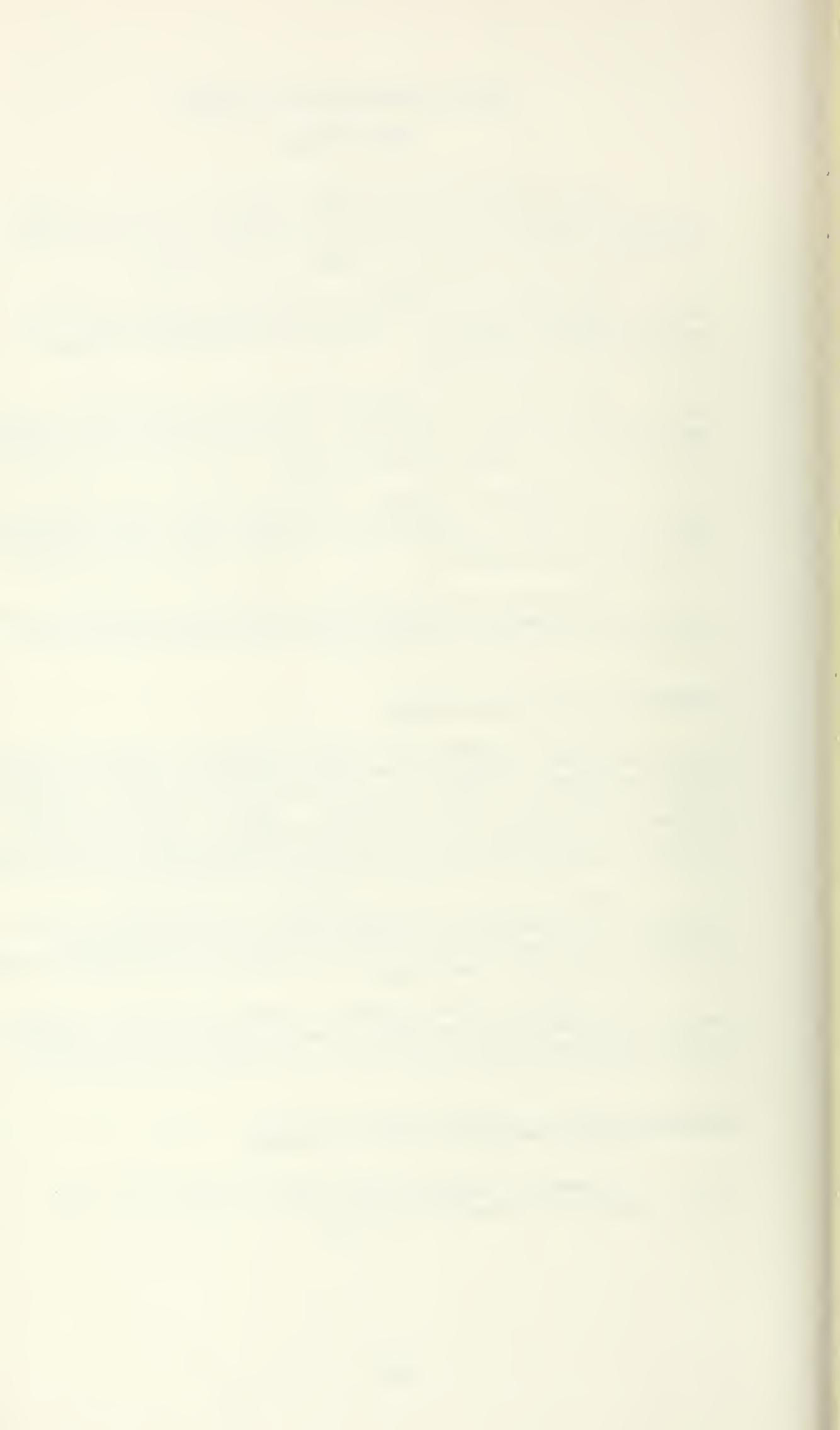
The Rural District is fortunate in having a widespread distribution of piped water supplies to the various parishes. There are still a few areas, however, to which the mains have not been extended, and where water is obtained from wells and springs. They are located mainly in the more isolated parts of the parishes of Abinger, Holmwood and Wotton. Though some of these supplies are known to be unreliable, it has not, so far, been possible for an alternative supply to be provided.

During the year the natural supplies to four dwellings in the Cudworth area of the parish of Newdigate came under suspicion, and negotiations were begun between the Water Company and the respective owners for the provision of a piped supply.

The supply to sixteen premises at Friday Street in the parish of Wotton also failed during the year, and here again negotiations with the Estate Company and the Water Board were put in hand, and were still in progress at the end of the year.

PREMISES WITHOUT AN AVAILABLE PIPED WATER SUPPLY

The number of occupied houses without a piped water supply within reasonable distance is as follows:-



Premises without an Available Piped Water Supply (cont.)

	Wells	Springs	No Supply	Total
Abinger	14	-	-	14
Betchworth	-	-	-	-
Buckland	-	-	-	-
Capel	-	7	1	8
Charlwood	-	-	-	-
Headley	-	-	-	-
Horley	5	-	-	5
Holmwood	-	9	-	9
Leigh	-	-	-	-
Newdigate	3	-	-	3
Ockley	-	-	-	-
Wotton	3	33	-	36
TOTAL	25	49	1	75

A proportion of these supplies are unreliable in either quality or quantity and in some cases both.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Briefly the position with regard to the sewerage systems which exist in seven of the twelve parishes is as follows:-

Abinger

The sewerage of the hamlet of Forest Green in the parish of Abinger was completed in 1960. This disposal plant consists of a settling chamber, filters and sludge beds, and has been designed to deal with an estimated population of 1,959.

Betchworth

A proportion of the parish has been sewered by a gravitational system discharging to a pumping station in the Wonham Lane, whence the sewage is lifted by automatic electric pumps into the sewer of the Dorking Urban District Council for treatment by that authority.

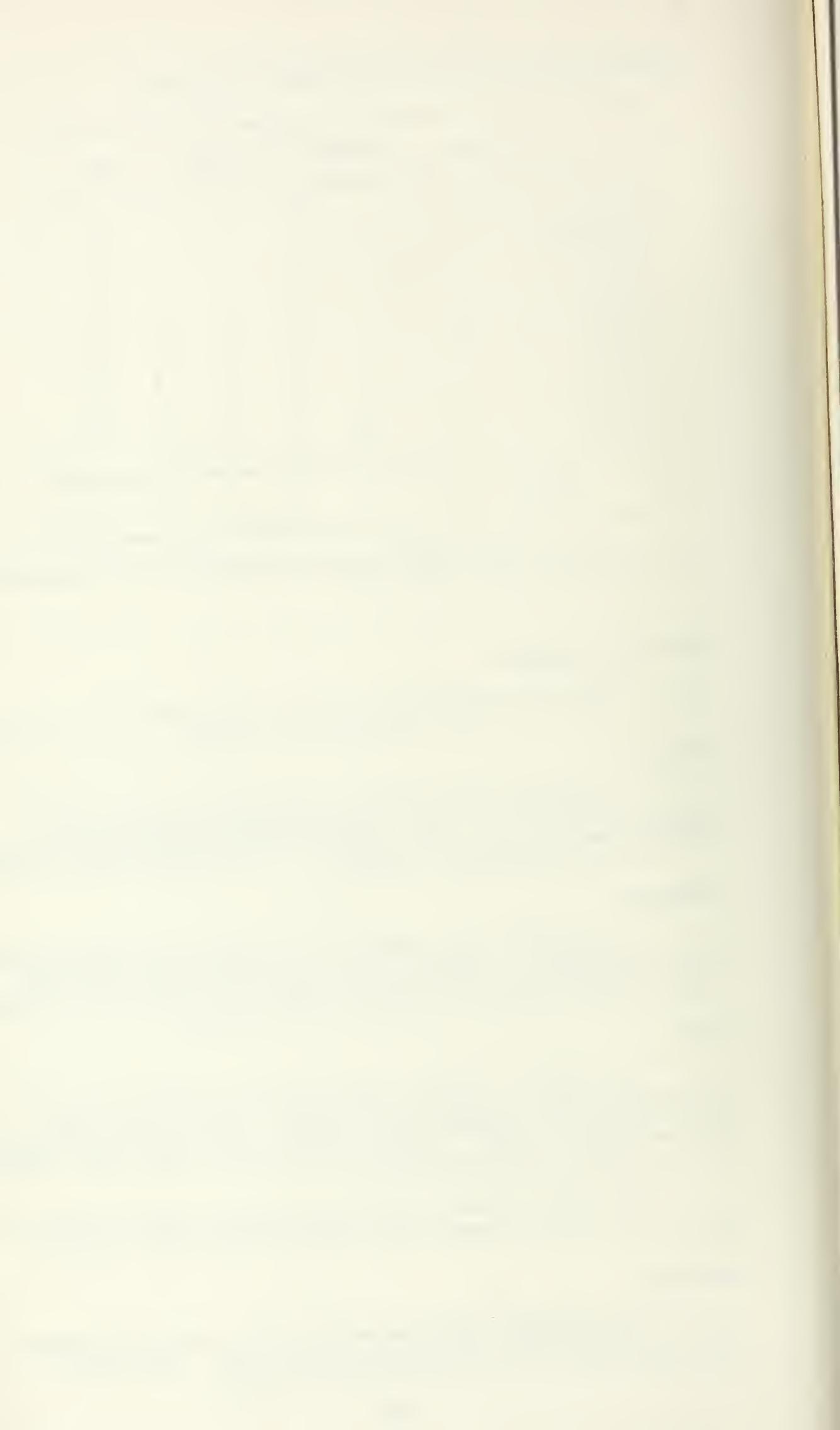
Capel

The parish of Capel has a small system of sewerage serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green. The sewers discharge gravitationally to a treatment plant comprising settlement tanks, pumping plant and four filter beds. Some proportion of the sewage, after settlement, is treated by broad irrigation.

Since 1950 the sewers have been extended to serve the White Hart Estate and the Misbrook Green areas, and the Council Estate at Bennetts Wood.

Charlwood

A comprehensive system serves the entire village and discharges via two pumping stations to the Horley Sewage Works. This work was completed in 1957 at an approximate cost of £130,000.



Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

Holmwood

The condition of the Holmwood Sewage Disposal Works and the necessity for a new Disposal Works at Broad Lane, Newdigate, was outlined in full in my report for 1959, but following an appeal by the local inhabitants against the proposed site of the new works, the whole scheme has to be revised. The question of adequate sewage disposal for the Holmwood area is now one of urgent priority since the existing works at Holmwood have proved to be completely incapable of dealing with the flow. Moreover, the building of much needed houses at Beare Green depends upon the provision of satisfactory drainage disposal arrangements.

Horley

The parish of Horley is served by a comprehensive scheme of sewerage discharging to a treatment plant in Leo Street, Horley. The system is a separate one and deals with foul drainage only as distinct from a combined system which caters for both foul and surface water sewage in the same pipe.

The treatment plant consists of automatic electric pumps, settling tanks, rotary sprinkler, humus tanks and sludge-drying beds and was designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 370,000 gallons per day. Since 1950 there have been extensions of the sewers to serve properties in Meath Green Lane and in Smallfield Road. In addition, many lengths of new sewers have been provided in connection with the development of new estates.

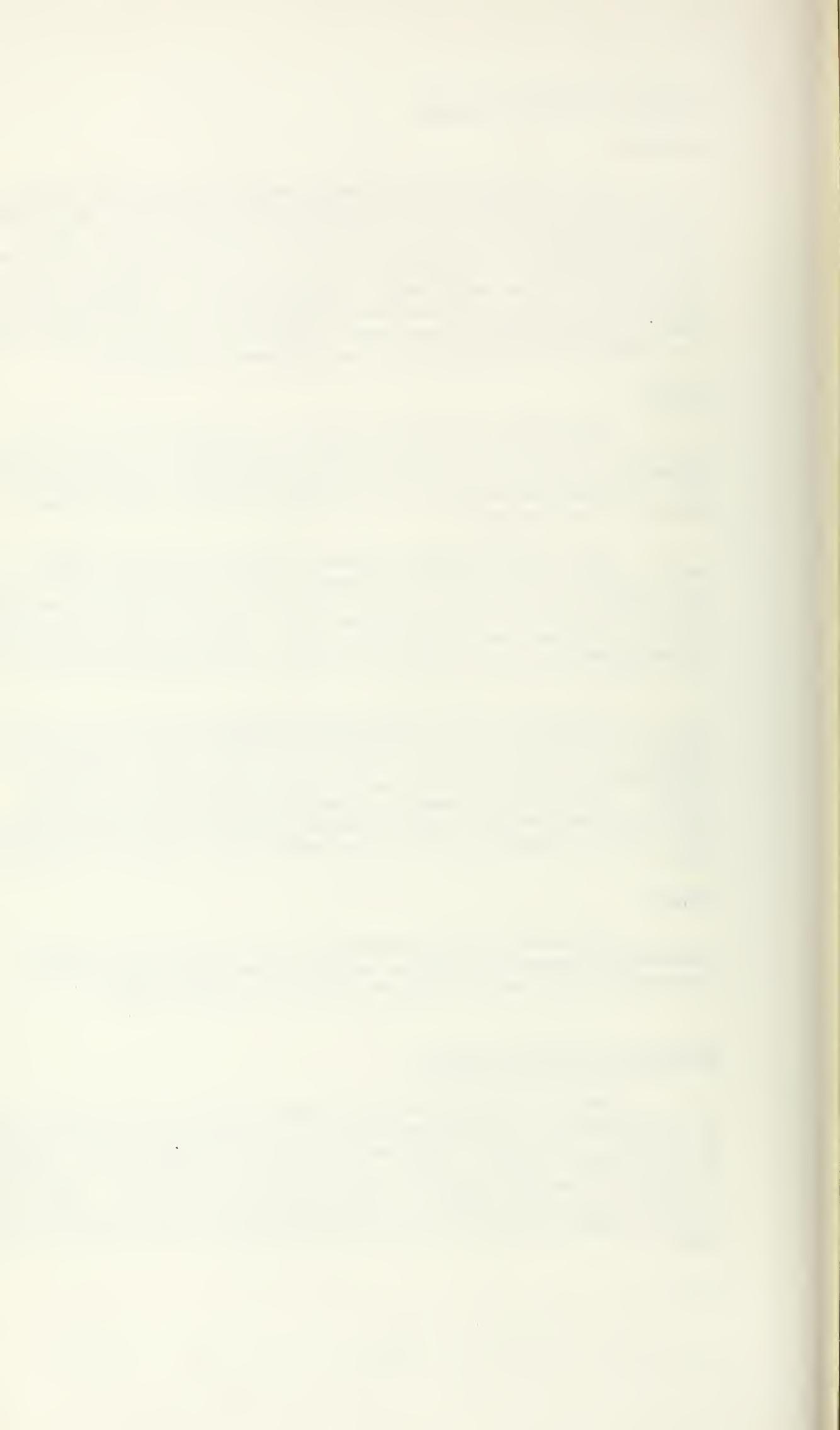
In addition to the residential development in Horley and the increasing volume of sewage received from Charlwood, extra demands on the capacity of the works have been made as the result of the expansion of the industrial area at Salfords, and by the reconstruction of Gatwick Airport. The works now receive an average dry weather flow of over 800,000 gallons, which is twice the amount for which they were designed. Work on the enlargement of the Horley Sewage Works continued throughout 1962.

Ockley

The parish of Ockley is served by two small disposal works consisting of screening chambers, settling tanks, filters, syphoning chambers and humus tanks which have functioned satisfactorily.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE GENERALLY

There are several areas in the rural district where small schemes of main drainage are not only an urgent necessity so far as public health is concerned, but are also much needed to effect economies in the cesspool emptying service scheme. Such areas are Wealdview Cottages in the parish of Capel; the Lowfield Heath area in the parish of Charlwood. These are relatively small schemes which could be implemented without further delay, and it is hoped that they can receive the necessary attention in the near future.



Drainage and Sewerage Generally (cont.)

It is increasingly evident that in the parish of Horley considerable water infiltration is taking place into the existing sewers, and in 1961 the Council decided that extensive investigations should be made into this problem in Smallfield Road. An analysis of the results of this survey showed that of a total of 150 inspection chambers, 90 were in such a position that the level of the cover was below flood level. In 46 cases the manholes were defective either in construction or in condition, and in 61 cases the manholes were both defective and below flood level. Of 82 gulleys examined, 51 were found to be defective and 8 rainwater pipes discharged to gulleys connected with the foul drainage system. A smoke test has been applied to 100 separate lengths of underground drainage, totalling some 1 mile altogether, and of these 18 were found to be so defective as to admit sub-soil water.

The defects which the Survey had disclosed, and which contributed to the general drainage difficulties in this locality, appeared to be divisible into two categories. The first included those dwellings where, although existing drainage facilities were sound, the inspection chambers were below flood level, thereby admitting surface water under flood conditions. The second included those properties where the existing drainage system was defective in other respects, for example in the form of leaking pipes, defective rendering, or perished brickwork in manholes.

As a result of this survey the Clerk to the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector were authorised to serve all the necessary Notices to secure that the defective drainage should be put in order and further, that in the owners' default, the Council themselves should carry out the work and recover the cost. The major part of the work was completed by the end of the year.

A similar situation was found to exist in the Balcombe Road area of the parish of Horley and work of renewing the sewer in Balcombe Road, Horley to eliminate surface water was completed during the year.

Cesspool Emptying

In January, 1961, the Council adopted the following statement as indicating the terms under which it had resolved to provide a service of cesspool emptying:-

By virtue of the powers thereby enabling them under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council do undertake the performance of cesspool cleansing service throughout the whole of the rural district in accordance with the following terms:-

(a) Basis of Service

The Council undertake on written request to carry out:-

- (i) six emptyings per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or more; and
- (ii) the removal of up to a maximum of 12,000 gallons per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons.

Cesspool Emptying (cont.)

(b) Application for Services

In accordance with the provisions of Section 282 of the Public Health Act, 1936, all applications for this service shall be made in writing to the Council.

As to the premises on the rota system, the initial application form shall be considered to comply with the Council's requirements for all emptyings made on a rota basis.

(c) Exceptional Cases

That in cases where more than one dwelling is served by the same cesspool, the number of emptyings carried out or the number of gallons removed in respect of that cesspool shall be multiplied by the number of dwellings served.

In cases of hardship, the Council shall deal with such cases on merit, either by extending the service or by levying special charges in accordance with Section 74 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936 which said charges shall be determined and notified to the applicant before any special service is provided.

(d) Charges for Excess Emptyings

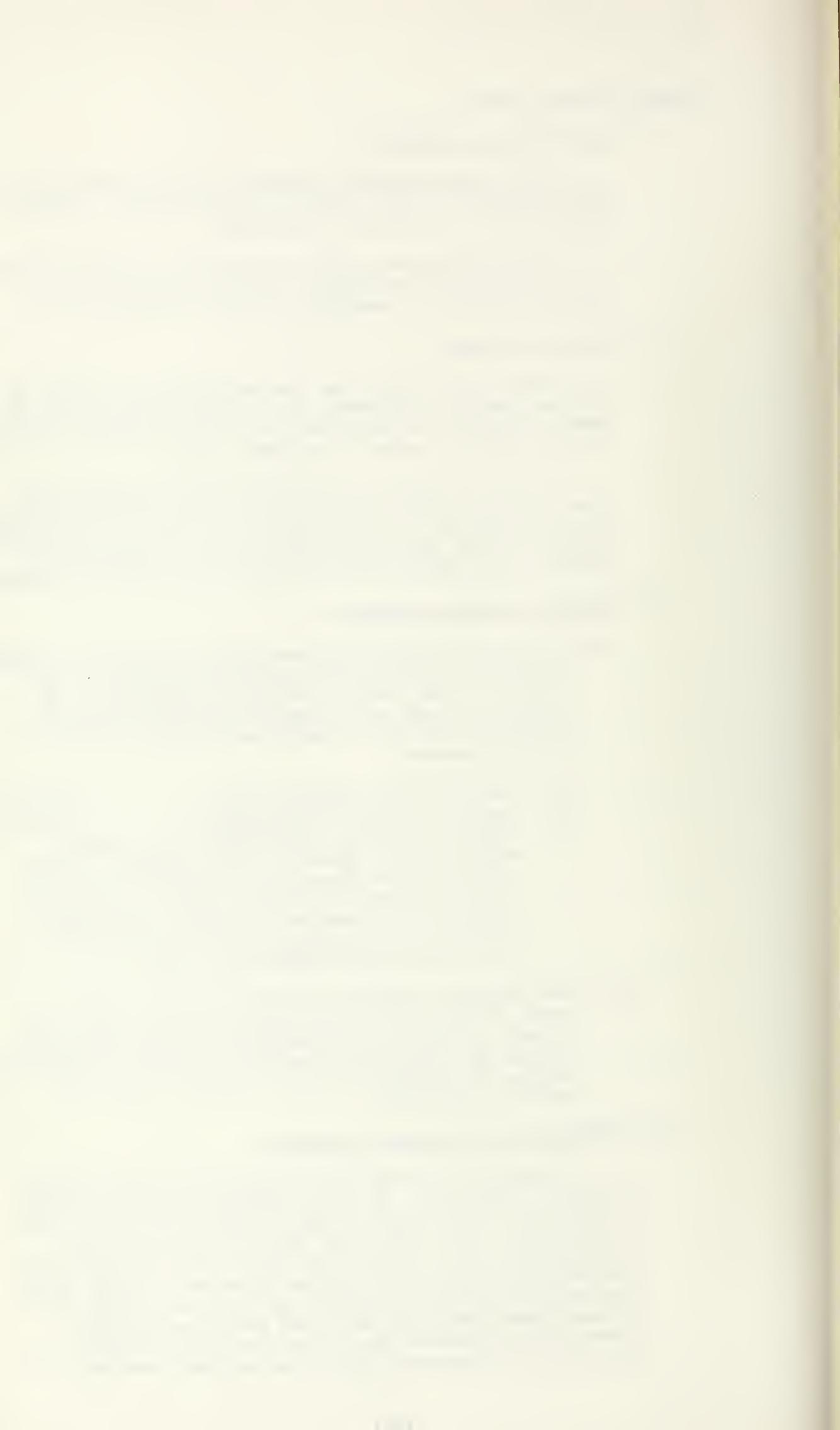
(i) That save as provided by paragraph (c) hereof in accordance with the terms of Section 74 (1) of the said Act, the Council do make specific charges for provision of the service in excess of the service mentioned in (a) in accordance with the following scale for the number of gallons removed:-

(1)	Cesspool of 750 gallons or less	13s. 0d.
(2)	Cesspool of 751 to 1,000 gallons	17s. 6d.
(3)	Cesspool exceeding 1,000 gallons - the nearest multiple of 750 gallons or 1,000 gallons, and the charge adjusted accordingly, from any cesspool in the rural district where the service performed in accordance with paragraph (a) hereof is required and requested in excess of the six emptyings or 12,000 gallons per cesspool per annum.	

(ii) That persons requiring the provision of the service in excess of the service mentioned in (a) above shall make request in writing to the Council and shall be required to sign an undertaking to pay the said charge of 13s. 0d. or 17s. 6d. per vehicle load, as agreed, before that service is provided.

(e) Nuisances due to defective Cesspools

It shall be the duty of the responsible Officers of the Council to ensure that the most satisfactory service possible is provided, having regard to the resources available to deal promptly with cases where a nuisance or danger to public health exists and to bring to the notice of the Public Health and Housing Committees, cases where a danger to public health exists and to bring to the notice of the Public Health and Housing Committees cases where this policy is involving unreasonable demands on the service, or where defective cesspools are a contributory cause to an existing nuisance.



Cesspool Emptying (cont.)

(f) Use of Private Contractor in Cases of Emergency

Where it appears that the service would be unreasonably delayed because of the absence of workmen through illness or holiday, or for some unforeseeable circumstances, the Engineer and Surveyor is authorised to engage the services of a cesspool emptying contractor, for which purpose provision is made in the annual estimates to cover such occasional employment.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

Disposal is by tipping, most of which can only be described as crude and liable to give rise to nuisance and this has led to cessation of tipping at Stanhill, Charlwood. The cesspool contents which were originally tipped at this site are now taken to the Horley Sewage Works.

Treatment at Parkhurst Corner, Abinger, is by settlement and filtration. The disposal of cesspool contents leaves much to be desired and the provision of special facilities at new sewage disposal works is still waited. There is little doubt that at an early date the Council will need to give serious consideration to the disposal of cesspool contents as the condition of the remaining tips cannot be ignored much longer.

The actual work carried out in 1962 is shown in the following table:-

Parish	Number of Cesspools Known 1962	Number of Emptied	Number of Emptyings	Total Loads Removed	Average No. of Empty- ings per Cesspool	Average No. of Loads per Emp- tying
ABINGER	290	245	1,395	2,017½	5.7	1.5
BETCHWORTH	89	66	305	565	4.7	1.8
BUCKLAND	125	101	481	862	4.8	1.8
CAPEL	128	96	427	562½	4.5	1.3
CHARLWOOD	329	286	1,744	2,655	6.1	1.5
HEADLEY	77	67	409	710	6.0	1.7
HOLMWOOD	51	38	110	153	3.1	1.5
HORLEY	340	298	1,813	2,715	6.1	1.5
LEIGH	186	160	827	1,568	5.2	1.9
NEWDIGATE	269	252	1,145	1,836	4.6	1.6
OCKLEY	90	55	205	259½	3.8	1.3
WOTTON	76	68	299	453	4.5	1.5
TOTAL	2,050	1,732	9,160	14,356½	5.0	1.6



Withdrawal of Cesspool Emptying Service

Following withdrawal of the cesspool emptying service from 19 premises in the Forest Green area which are within 100 ft of the public sewer, the Council has now decided to extend the application of this principle to other parishes where premises with cesspools are within 100 ft of sewers.

Pail Closets

The scheme for the cleansing of pail closets was continued with beneficial results throughout the year.

By Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council is empowered in cases where a sewer and sufficient water supply is available to contribute up to one-half of the cost of converting pail closets to water closets. During the year one conversion was approved.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Controlled tipping of rubbish from the boroughs of Mitcham and Sutton and Cheam continued in disused sandpits in the parish of Buckland.

The general operation of the tip has proceeded satisfactorily. The hazards inherent in disposing of refuse by controlled tipping such as infestation by rats, mice, flies or crickets or tip fires are kept to a satisfactory minimum.

SWIMMING POOLS

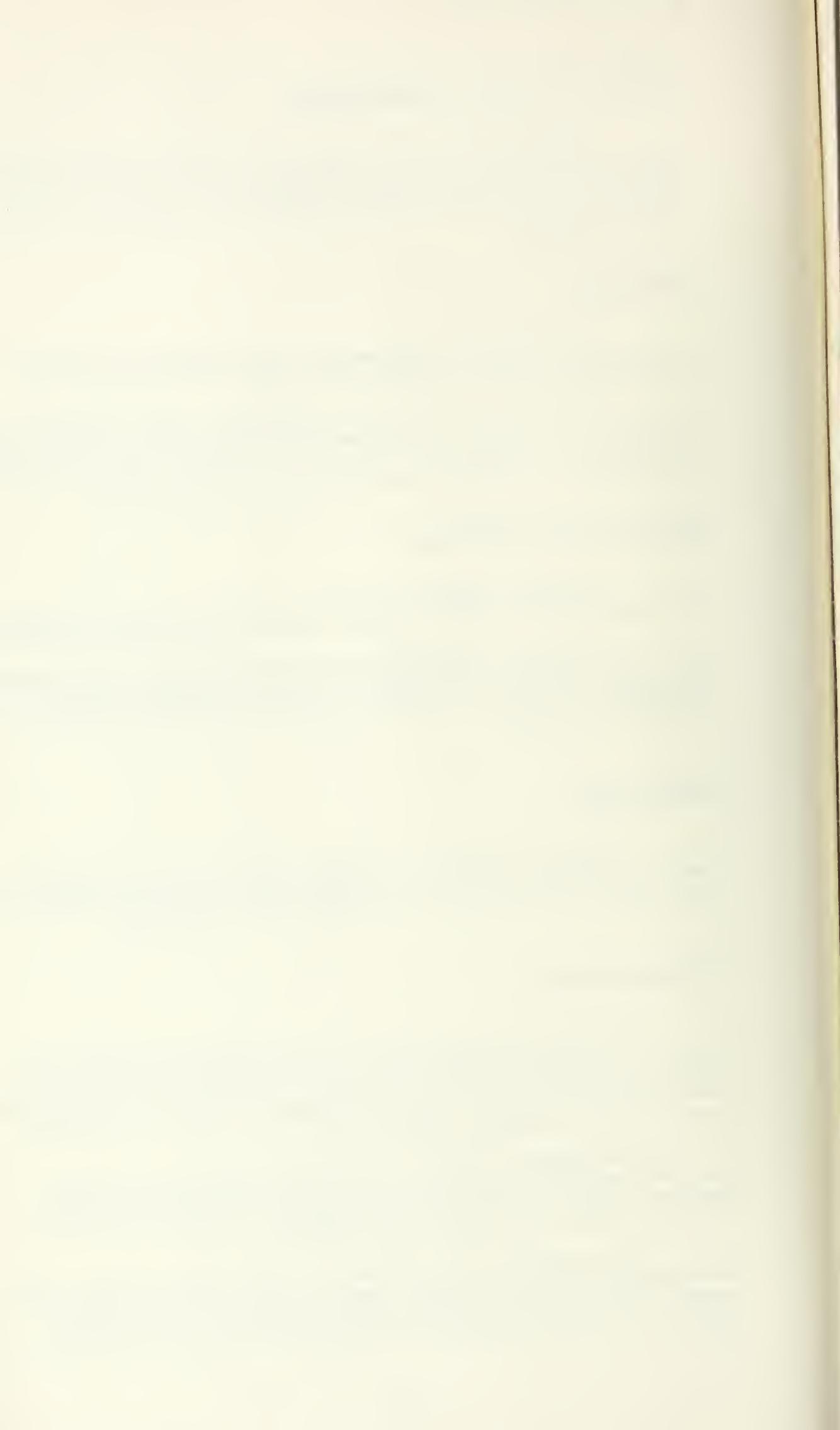
There are two open air swimming pools in the rural district open to the public. Both were inspected during the year and samples of water taken for examination. The results were satisfactory.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Where the death has occurred in the parishes of Horley or of Charlwood and further examination is required, the mortuary and post-mortem room at the Redhill County Hospital is available. Eighteen bodies were removed for examination on the instructions of H.M. Coroner from premises in these parishes during the year.

For the remaining parishes of the Rural District the mortuary facilities provided by the Leatherhead Urban District Council and the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council are available. Fourteen bodies were removed in 1962, all to the Leatherhead Mortuary.

The scheme for the construction of a new mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration. Information has been received that development is expected to commence in 1966.



DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method of disposal of the dead. In the past this has entailed a considerable journey to the crematorium. The opening of a new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, has brought this important service considerably nearer to several parishes of the Rural District. This applies to Buckland, Betchworth, Leigh and parts of Newdigate, Ockley, Wotton and Abinger and particularly to Harley.

Worth and Woking crematoria are suitably situated for other parts of the district.

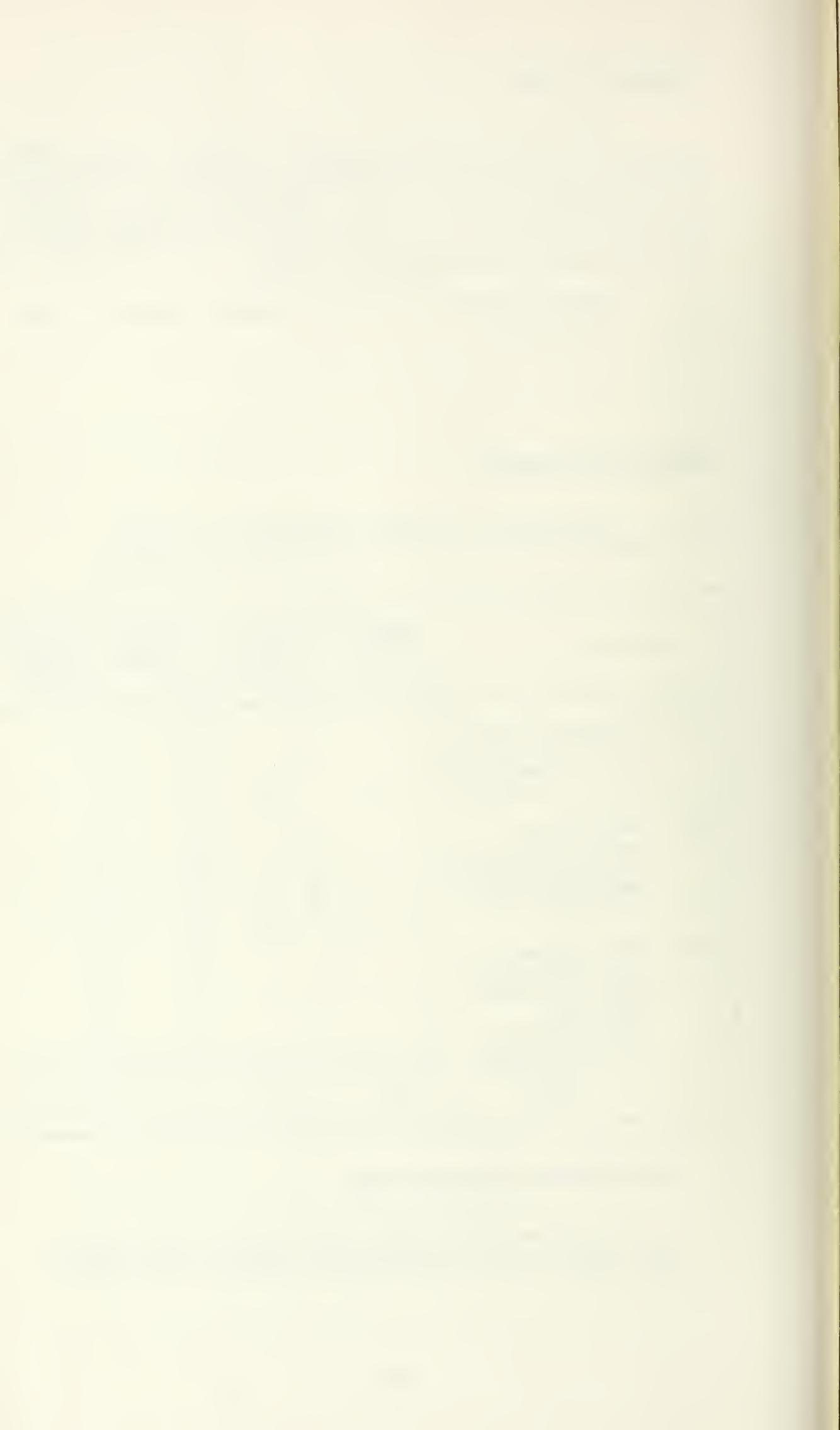
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	97	15	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	106	16	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two three or more cases).



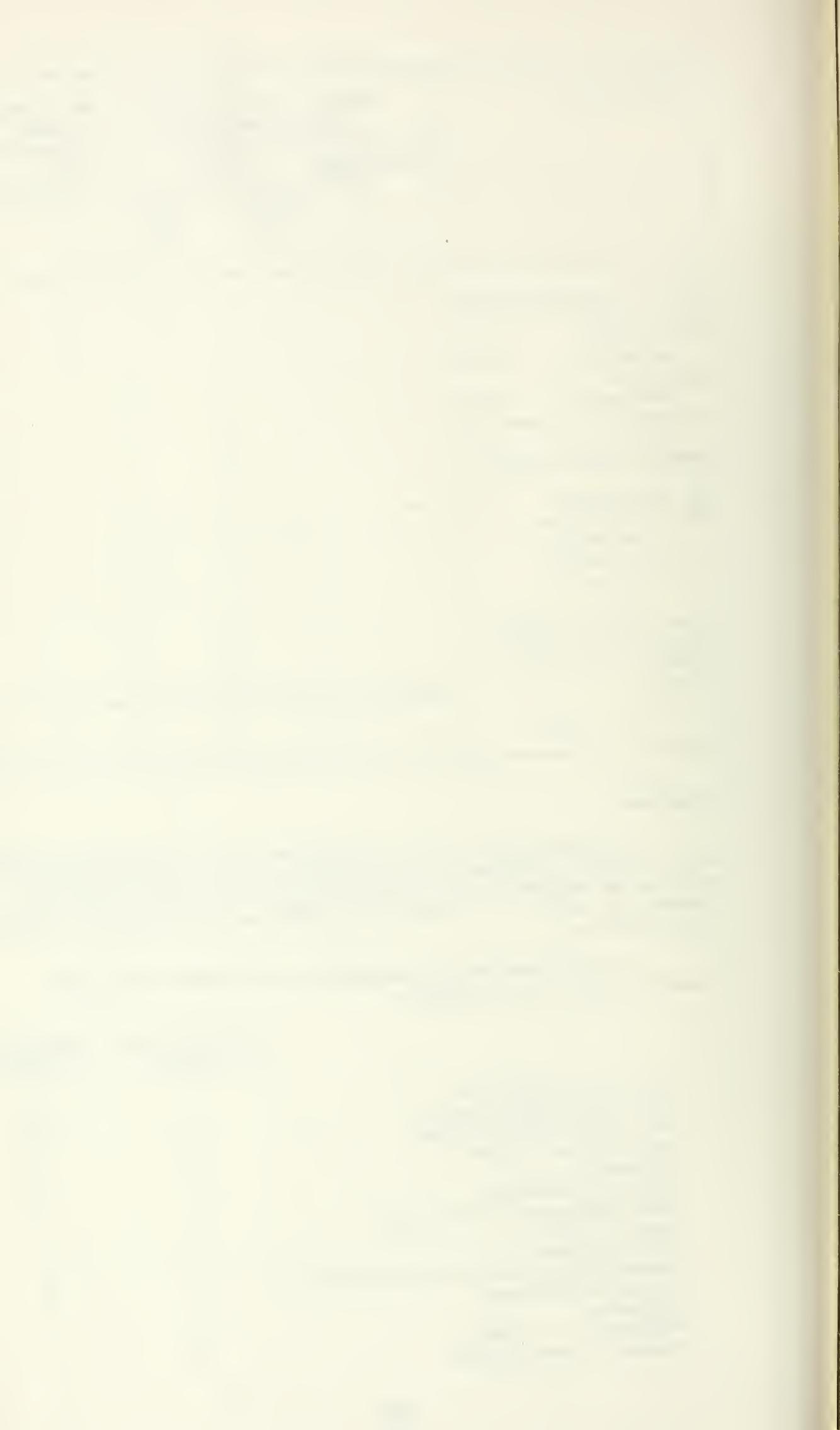
Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found 2	Reme- died 3	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor 4	by H.M. Inspec- tor 5	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Unadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

Outworkers

By Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1947 an employer who sends work of certain prescribed classes to workers to be dealt with in their own homes is required to send a list of such works to the Council in February and August of each year, and failure to do so involves a penalty upon conviction.

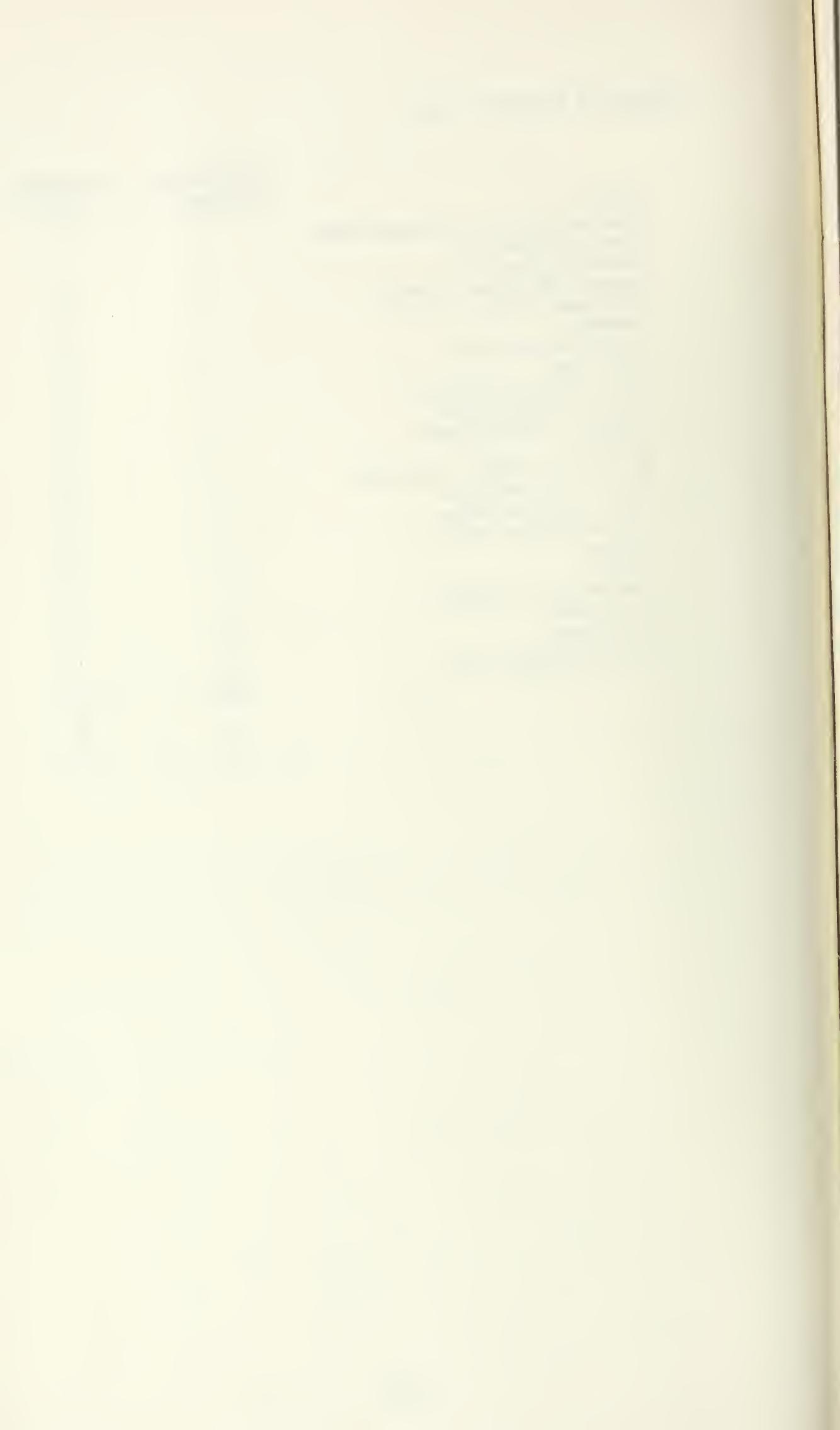
The 106 premises on the Register of Factories on the 31st December, 1962, were as follows:-

	Non-Mechanical Power	Mechanical Power
Agricultural Engineers	-	2
Aircraft Servicing Repairs	-	13
Ball Bearing Manufacturers	-	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	-	1
Brickworks	-	5
Builders' Workshops	-	2
Civil Engineering and Building	-	3
Concrete Mixing	-	1
Cycle Repairers	-	1
Drawing Office Equipment Manufacturers	-	1
Electrical Engineers	-	3
Engineers	-	7
Engineering - Light	-	3
Explosive Manufacturers	-	1



Register of Factories (cont.)

	Non-Mechanical Power	Mechanical Power
Forward	-	49
Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers	-	1
Food Manufacturers	-	3
Furniture Repairers	-	1
Garages and Motor Engineers	-	17
Instrument Makers	-	1
Laundries	-	3
Lawn Mower Repairers	-	1
Lime Works	-	1
Motor Vehicles Repairers	-	2
Plastic Manufacturers	-	1
Portable Building Makers	-	3
Printers	-	3
Radio and Television Engineers	-	2
Research Laboratories	-	2
Rubber Tyre Processing	-	1
Sand and Silica Works	-	1
Sawyers	-	1
Tailors	2	-
Tape Recorder Assembly	-	2
Tool Makers	-	1
Undertakers	3	-
Valet and Dry Cleaners	-	1
Watch Repairers	<u>4</u>	-
	9	97
	—	—



HOUSING

Returns relating to the inspections of houses and any necessary subsequent action under the Housing and Public Health Acts are now submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An abridged summary of the figures for the year is set out below:-

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	310
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,512
2. Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	20
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	43

1. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer

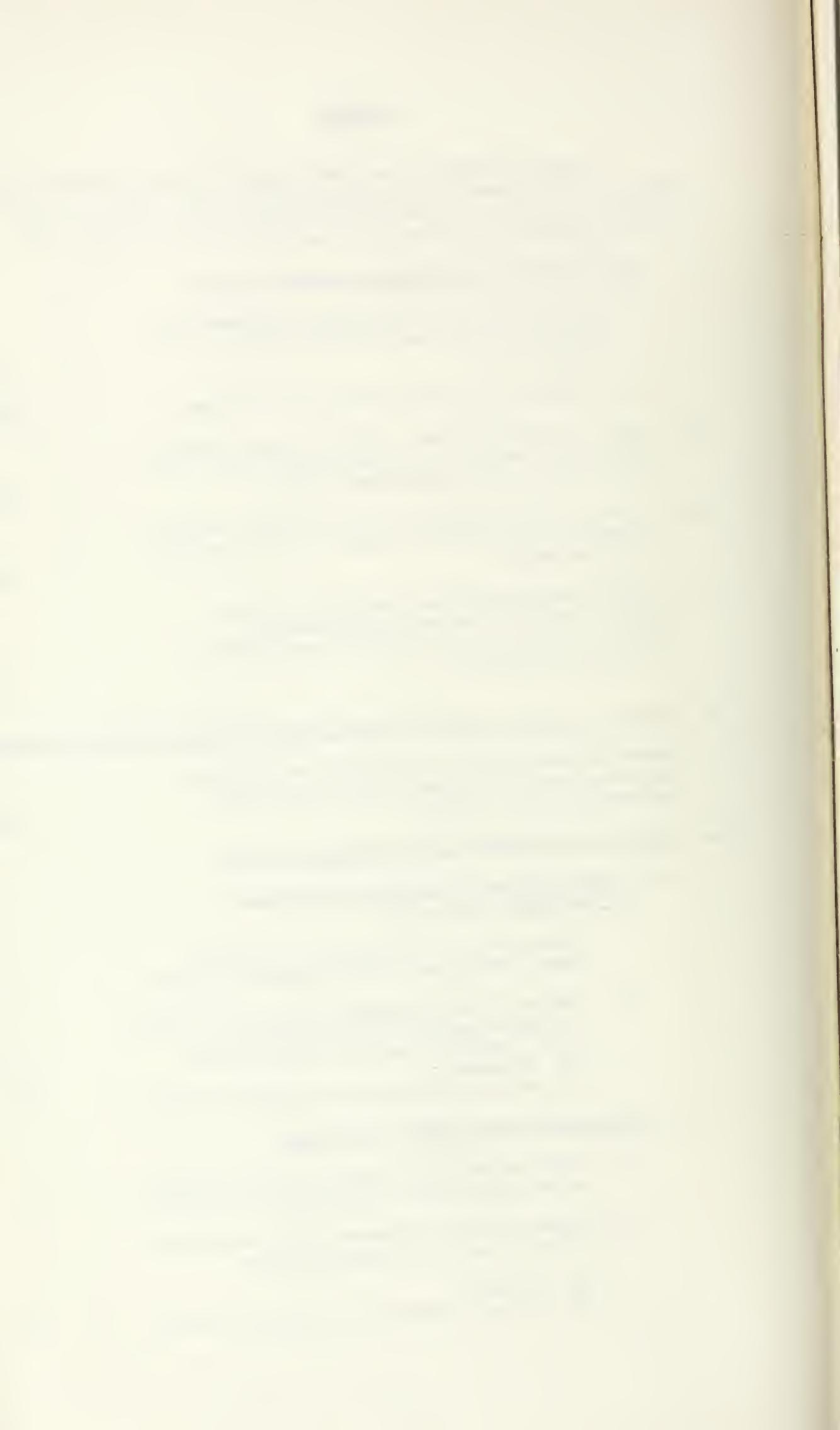
10

2. Action under Statutory Powers during the year(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	26
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices + (including notices served in 1960)	14 +
(a) by owners	10
(b) by local authority in default of owners	-

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied	2
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (a) by owners	-
(b) by local authority in default of owners	3



Housing (cont.)

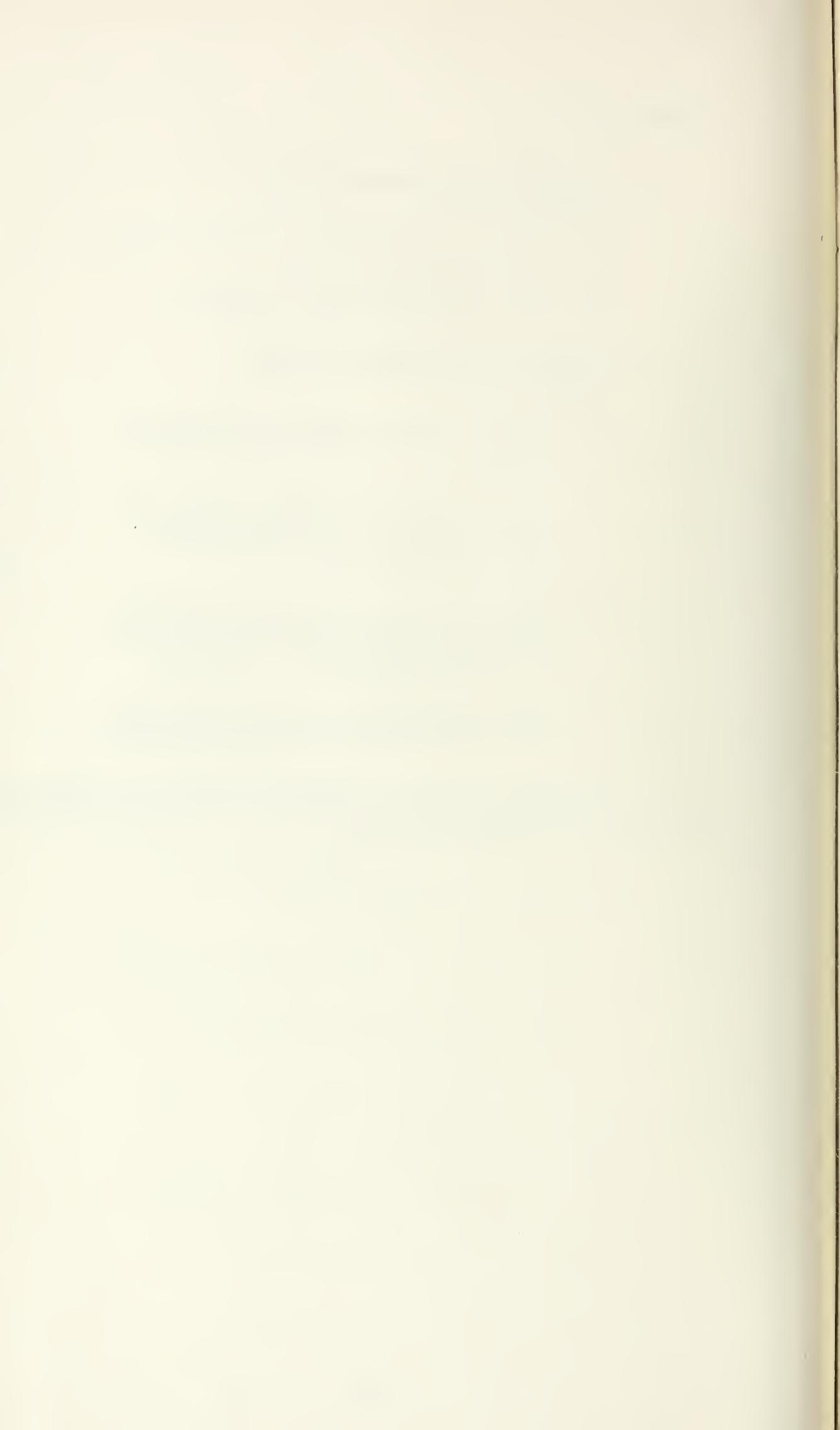
(c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 12 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 13 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 3 |
| 2. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |
| 3. | Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation | 2 |
| 4. | Number of undertakings cancelled the premises having been rendered fit for human habitation | 2 |

Additional information relating to the work of the Public Health Department in respect of housing conditions is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.



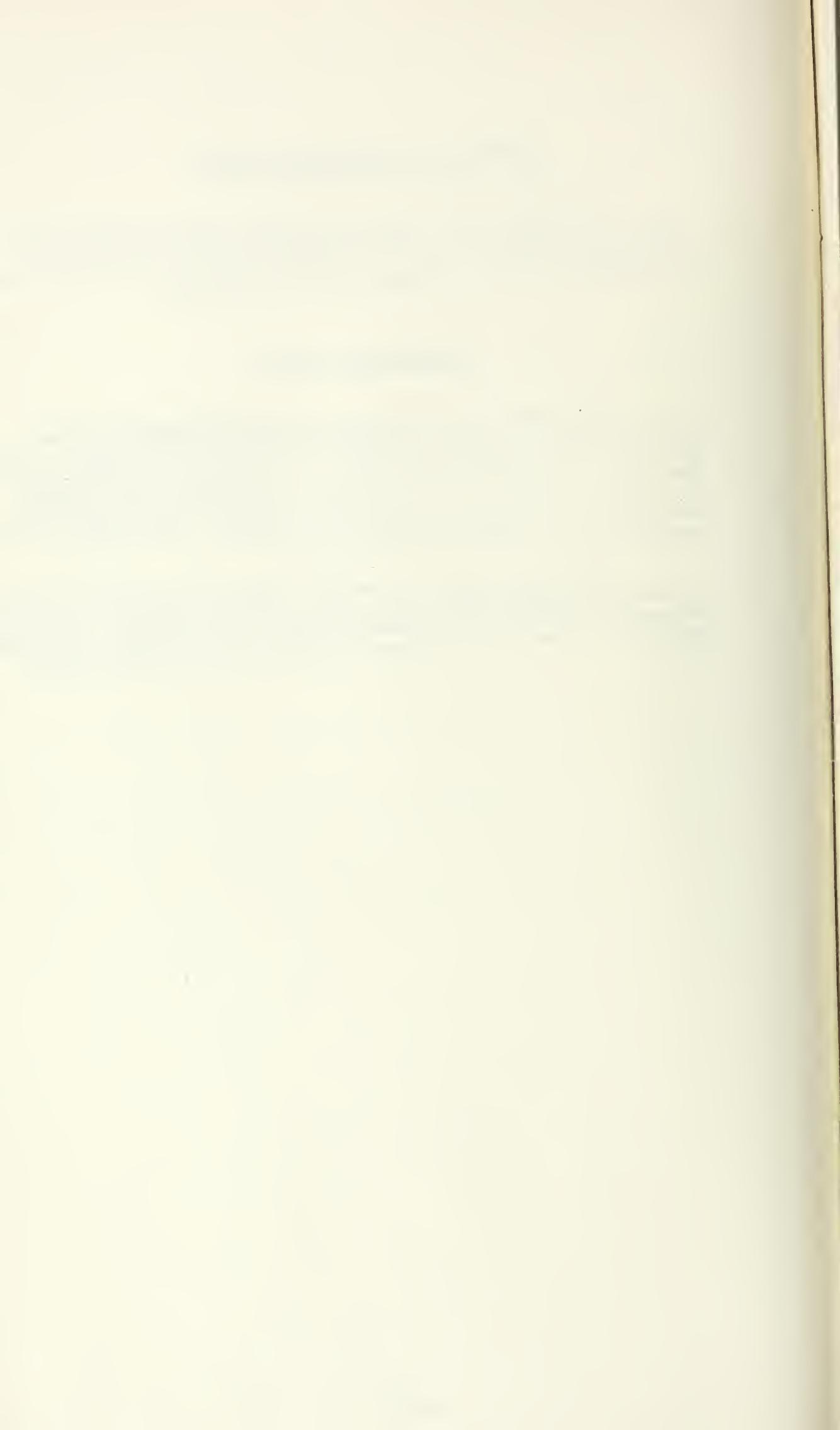
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food and with the supervision of the storage and sale of ice-cream.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council administer the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958 dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 80 samples were taken in this district and submitted for analysis in 1962. Of these 66 were of milk, 3 of sausages and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs. One sample of sausages did not comply with requirements.

Information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs Authority a total of 853 samples were taken for analysis, including 610 of milk. Twenty-five samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 4 of these being of milk.



Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of various infectious diseases. These are expressed per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia which is estimated per 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1961 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1962, classified according to age and sex. Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in each of the twelve parishes.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Notifications were received from medical practitioners of 681 primary vaccinations and 202 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. The number of persons vaccinated was larger than the average of previous years, the increase resulting from the scare caused by the occurrence of smallpox in or associated with persons arriving by air from epidemic areas.

Of the primary vaccinations 258 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 43% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. The comparable figure for 1961 was 41%.

SCARLET FEVER

Seven cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 11 in the previous year. The policy of a speedier return to school of the patient and the non-exclusion of family contacts has provided obvious advantages without any detrimental effects.

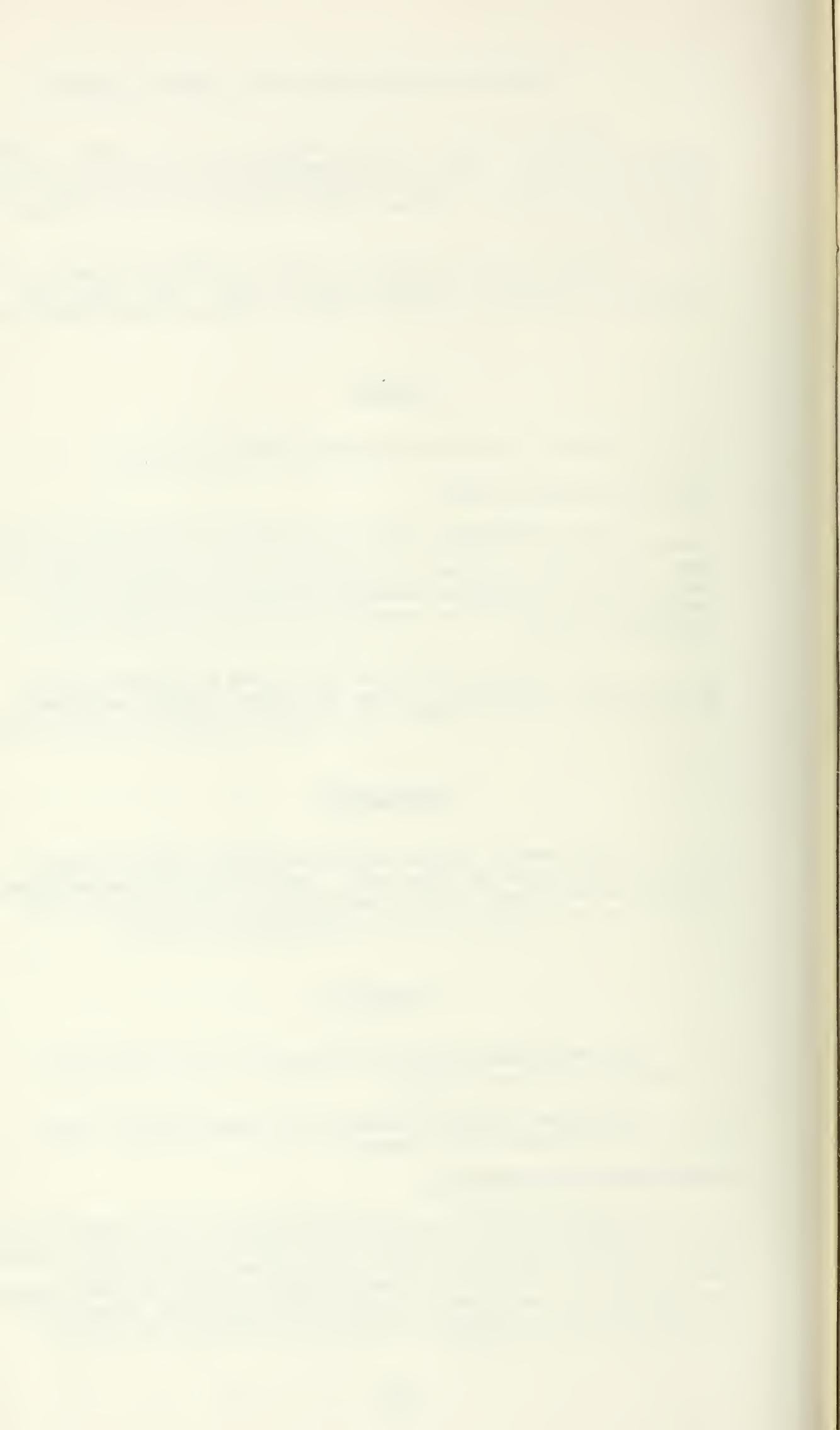
DIPHTHERIA

For the fourteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Rural District.

Reference to Table VI indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Children should be given primary treatment in the first year of life with reinforcing treatment every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school days. It is not claimed, even with such treatment, that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.



Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres, serving the district, of which details are set out on pages 9 and 10. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools are arranged as required by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 389 children had received primary treatment and 267 reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	157	203
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>232</u>	<u>64</u>
	389	267
	—	—

WHOOPING COUGH

Seven cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 41 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.22 per 1,000 population.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 391 children had received treatment. In 372 the primary treatment was combined with diphtheria immunisation, and in 362 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

Thirteen cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 534 in 1961. The fall in incidence was the natural sequence to the epidemic of the previous year.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the fifth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, including oral vaccine, is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics or from their own doctor. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis (cont.)

Notifications have been received that 194 persons under 18 years, and 249 over 18 years of age were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 1,382 were given reinforcing treatment.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

One notification of this infection was received. The patient was a school child who was admitted to hospital suffering from a moderately severe illness. The source of infection could not be determined.

FOOD POISONING

Ten cases of food poisoning were notified. Six of the patients were residents of Horley whose infection with *Salmonella Typhi-murium* occurred at a time when the condition of imported eggs used in the making of confectionery was being investigated in other areas. One other case of infection by *Salmonella Typhi-murium* occurred, and here it was thought the source of infection might have been animal feeding stuffs. One case of infection by *Salmonella Bredeney* was traced to infected ham which had been consumed at a meal in the City.

A small but acute outbreak of Staphylococcal infection affected two persons who had eaten corned beef sandwiches a short time previously.

DYSENTERY

Forty-one notifications of Sonne Dysentery were received. Twenty-four cases were notified from a residential nursery in the district. The seventeen remaining cases were members of large families, and in fact only three households were involved.

One case of Flexner type infection occurred in a man who had returned from North Africa a few days previously.

TETANUS

No information was received of the occurrence of tetanus infection.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Immunisation against tetanus may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. It can be obtained from the family doctor or from the local clinic. During the year 380 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time and of these 362 were treated simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 23 persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 28 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>	<u>Removals from Register</u>
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	By removals to other districts 11
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	By recovery 13
	By death + 4
11	—
12	—
23	28
—	—

+ In 3 cases the cause of death of the notified person was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 149 compared with 154 in the previous year.

Notification and Mortality

Eleven notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from that disease. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time. In Table IV they are classified by sex and age, and in Table V by parish of residence.

One death from tuberculosis was registered, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 populations, compared with a rate of 0.07 for England and Wales.

In Table VII the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified each year since 1934 have been tabulated. The figures demonstrate the improvement which has taken place in regard to this disease, particularly as regards mortality.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1962.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

Number offered treatment	266
Number consenting	174 (equivalent to 65.4%)
Number Mantoux positive	13 (equivalent to 11.1%)
Number vaccinated	164 (equivalent to 55.0)

Fifteen children were absent at the time the preliminary testing was carried out.

Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Council is represented on the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee which works in Dorking and Reigate in close association with local chest clinics and hospitals. The assistance granted to tuberculous persons and their dependants included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothes and sick room requisites, etc., and the payment of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

Mass Radiography

Information was received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that 3,621 examinations were carried out on persons in the Rural District during the year. As a result four persons were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from cancer of the lung.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1961 and 1962.

	1962	1961
<u>RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births (crude)	18.64	17.31
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes (crude)	9.47	9.52
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.03	0.06
Influenza	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.56	0.51
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.06	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.22	0.35
Whooping Cough	0.22	1.30
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.06	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	0.40	16.89
Pneumonia	0.28	0.35
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.34	1.04
Dysentery	1.30	0.19
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.19	0.35
Non-Respiratory	0.15	0.13
<u>RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
<u>Infant Mortality</u>		
Under 1 year of age	13.25	20.1
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	9.93	16.5
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	9.93	16.5
<u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS</u>		
Still Births	21.07	10.9
Perinatal Mortality	30.79	27.1
Puerperal Pyrexia (notification of)	3.24	-
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH & INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-62
(Decennial Averages 1931-60. Annual 1961-62)

Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births
		England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	
1931-1940	14.9	14.1	12.2	58.7
1941-1950	16.9	17.4	12.3	43.1
1951-1960	15.8	16.8	11.6	32.0
1961	17.4	17.3 (17.3) +	12.0	24.8
1962	18.0	18.6 (18.6)	11.9	16.9
				21.4
				20.1 (11) ++
				13.2 (8)
				20.7

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates

++ Bracketed figures give number of deaths

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

		M	F	Total
1.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	—	1
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	—	13
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	12	28
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	1
16.	Diabetes	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	14	27	41
18.	Coronary disease angina	36	23	59
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5
20.	Other heart disease	17	16	33
21.	Other circulatory disease	9	7	16
22.	Influenza	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	10	8	18
24.	Bronchitis	12	4	16
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	2	3
26.	Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	4	2	6
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	10	26
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
34.	All other accidents	5	2	7
35.	Suicide	5	2	7
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTAL		177	130	307

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

		Under 1 year		1 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All Ages		Both sexes		Both sexes both ages	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Typhoid Fever		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralytic Non-Paralytic		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE V

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES

Total	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infections	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	Puerperal Pyrexia
Wotton	1	1	1	7	7	1	2	13	9	1	10	42	5	6	2		
Ockley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Newdigate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Letgash	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Horley	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	7	8	2	3	1		
Holmwood	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	
Headley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Charlwood	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gapel	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Buckland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Betchworth	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Abinger	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT 1934-1962
 (Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Number of cases Notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	53	0.53	0.04
1939 - 1943	11	0.09	0.04
1944 - 1948	8	0.07	-
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954 - 1958	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Number of Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-1938	19	0.77	12	0.62
1939-1943	20	0.90	11	0.46
1944-1948	24	1.05	11	0.48
1949-1953	20	0.73	4	0.16
1954-1958	16	0.57	4	0.13
1959	11	0.36	1	0.03
1960	15	0.48	1	0.03
1961	15	0.47	2	0.06
1962	11	0.34	1	0.03

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Chalkpit Lane,
DORKING,
Surrey.

October, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I take pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report for the year 1962.

Since regular and detailed reports are submitted month by month to the Public Health Committee the Annual Report tends to become a statistical record of work, administrative and commercial. To some extent it loses its value as a platform from which comments on the state of the environmental services can be made. Nevertheless, as a record I hope what has been written and recorded will commend itself to the Committee.

Once again I have to thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee for his active support and the Members of the Committee for the manner in which they have, from time to time, considered the work of the Health Department and to the Medical Officer of Health my grateful thanks for his continued interest in all our activities; to my colleagues, my willing acknowledgement of all their helpful kindness. Lastly, to the staff of the Public Health Department for all their loyalty without which, as I have said before, the task of the Chief Officer would be well nigh impossible.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A ATKINSON.
Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Inspections and Visits

The total number of inspections and visits in 1962 on various matters pertaining to public health was 5,275. This compares with the previous five years as follows:-

<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
2,532	2,872	3,482	3,458	3,383

Details

<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Petroleum (consolidated) Act, 1928	No. of installations inspected No. of installations tested	29 69
Public Health Act, 1936	Visits re drainage " " cesspools (a) Premises (b) Animals (c) Smoke Visits re ditches & watercourses " " moveable dwellings " " swimming pools " " water supply " " water samples Infectious disease enquiries Rooms disinfected Pathological specimens taken Imported Food Miscellaneous	843 184 162 15 21 123 166 2 46 61 106 3 104 40 92
Factories Act, 1937	Inspection of Factories with power " " " without power Visits to outworkers' premises	12 1 2

Premises in respect of which there are Special Regulations

(a) Milk and Dairy Regulations, 1949	Dairies and Milkshops Farms and Cowsheds No. of Milk samples	25 2 112
(b) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947	No. of ice cream samples Visits to dealers	31 10
(c) Slaughterhouses	No. of Visits	136
Other food premises	Bakehouses Cafes Canteens Licensed premises Butchers Restaurant Kitchens	84 16 1 23 21 1
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	Visits re Unsound Food	62
Housing Act, 1957	Inspections re unfit dwellings " " improvement grants Visits re housing applicants " " Rent Act, 1957 " " overcrowding	331 459 41 8 81

Inspections and Visits (cont.)

<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	Visits re pest control	1,418
Gatwick Airport	Visits	88
Pet Animals	Visits	1
Other unclassified visits		<u>244</u>
	TOTAL	5,275

DETAILS OF STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED - 1962

Act or Regulation	Details	Outstanding 31.12.61	Served 1962	Complied with 1962	Outstanding 31.12.62
Petroleum Regulations 1928	No. of Notices to test installations	-	16	16	-
	Breach of Licensing Conditions	-	-	-	-
Public Health Act, 1936 S. 9	Unsatisfactory drainage to existing buildings	26	62	45	33
S. 45	Repair closet	-	1	-	-
S. 47	Convert Earth Closet to Water Closet	-	1	1	-
S. 50	Overflowing Cesspools	-	8	3	5
S. 56	Paving of Passages	1	-	1	-
S. 69	Provisions of sanitary accommodation to places of refreshment	1	-	1	-
S. 93	Abatement of nuisances:-				
(a)	Premises	-	1	-	1
(b)	Animals	-	-	-	-
(c)	Offensive accumulations	-	3	3	-
(d)	Dust or effluvia	-	-	-	-
(e)	Ditches and Watercourses	1	3	2	1
(f)	Caravans	-	-	-	-
Factories Act, 1937 S. 9	Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	-	1	1	-
	carried forward	29	70	57	40

Act or Regulation	Details	Outstanding 31.12.61	Served 1962	Complied with 1962	Outstanding 31.12.62
Housing Act, 1957 S.9	Brought Forward	29	70	57	40
	Repair of dwellings	3	8	5	3
	Demolition orders made	1	12	13	-
	Closing Orders issued	-	3	3	-
Clean Air Act, 1956 S.16	Abatement of smoke nuisance	2	-	2	-
Food Hygiene Regulations		-	26	11	15
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949		1	3	3	1
	TOTAL	36	122	94	59

Legal Proceedings

Three complaints were received concerning unsound foodstuffs or defective containers, as follows:-

Bottle of School milk with dirt on inside of glass

Legal proceedings instituted
Defendant fined £25 with
£5 costs

Milk containing a prune

Legal proceedings instituted
Defendant fined £15
Costs £10

Bottles of milk with dirt on inside of glass

Legal proceedings instituted
Defendant fined £5 costs £5

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Ninety-three licences to store petroleum spirit or mixtures of petroleum were issued during the year in respect of which fees amounting to £91.18.0. were paid. Licences are issued subject to a number of conditions designed to ensure that the risk of life and property as a result of the use or storage of petroleum is minimised. "Petroleum Spirit" is defined as such petroleum as when tested according to the provisions of the Act give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73° Fahrenheit.

All new installations are pressure tested before being allowed to receive petroleum or petroleum spirits, and no licence is renewed in respect of any installation more than 20 years old without re-testing.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 148 - Infectious Illness

It is an established practice for the Public Health Inspectors, on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health, to visit houses where a case of infectious illness has occurred. The purpose of the visit is to obtain information as to contacts and places of employment in food industry. This information enables the appropriate action to be taken in certain cases to exclude contacts from school or work. In the case of patients who may recover, but still be infective, as in the case of certain illnesses of the dysenteries or food poisoning groups, the weekly collection of specimens for laboratory examination is also made.

MILK

One hundred and twenty-eight samples of milk were taken for bacteriological or biological examination with the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Pasteurised	82	-
T. T. Pasteurised	16	-
Tuberculin Tested	16	3
Sterilised	11	-
	125	3
	—	—

Milk (cont.)

The Regulations require that samples on arrival at the laboratory shall be removed from the insulated container and kept at atmospheric shade temperature until the tests are begun, and tests shall be commenced between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the date after the samples are taken.

The various tests applied to milk samples are as follows:-

Methylene Blue reduction test

This test does not provide information as to the number or kinds of bacteria in a given sample, but it does afford a measure of the activity of the bacterial content. The majority of the organisms in milk are capable of affecting certain dyes, notably methylene blue and therefore the time taken to reduce or decolour methylene blue is taken as an index of the bacterial content.

Samples are presumed to satisfy the test if the time taken to decolourise methylene blue is not less than as follows:-

Nature of Samples	Time taken to decolourise methylene blue	
	Summer (a)	Winter (b)
Tuberculin tested milk Pasteurised Raw - ungraded	4½ hours 30 minutes no prescribed time	5½ hours 30 minutes
(a) (b)	1st May - 31 October 1st November - 30th April	

Phosphatase Test

Raw or untreated milk contains two enzymes known as peroxidase and phosphatase, both of which are destroyed by heat. The object of the test is therefore to discover the presence of phosphatase or in other words to assess the efficiency or otherwise of the pasteurising process. Incidentally, the test will also reveal the presence of added raw milk. The results of the test are classified as follows:-

<u>Units of Blue</u>	<u>Results described as</u>
Below 2.3 units	Negative phosphatase test
2.3 - 6.0 units	Insufficiently heat treated
Over 6.0 units	Grossly under treated

REGISTRATION AND LICENCES - MILK

Licences for the sale of Milk are issued by the Surrey County Council.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1957

During the course of the year a fleet of four mobile vans commenced operations from a depot in Lowfield Heath, Charlwood. The product, retailed from Vans, was the new type of soft Ice Cream. Difficulty arose from the poor quality of the samples taken from the vehicles, and it was eventually established that the product received from the factory was sub-standard. This was remedied and later samples proved to be satisfactory.

Meat and Slaughterhouses

The number of animals slaughtered in the two Slaughterhouses is given in the following table:-

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)				
Charlwood	643	64	541	1601
Ockley	-	-	-	-
Number inspected	643	64	541	1601
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci				
Whole carcase condemned	1	2	-	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	192	2	33	398
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30%	3.1%	6.1%	21.8%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	40
Percentage of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.15%	-	-	2.5%
Cysticercosis				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

It is very gratifying to be able to point out once again to one hundred percent inspection of animals killed in the slaughterhouses. This work at one and the same time unspectacular yet essential, interesting and yet monotonous, is a vital link in the protection of the public against the consumption of unsound or diseased meat. No animals were slaughtered in the Ockley slaughterhouse due to the alterations being carried out to the premises.

Meat and Slaughterhouses (cont.)

From July onwards the East Surrey Master Butchers' Association transferred slaughtering operations to Charlwood Slaughterhouse whilst their Slaughterhouse at Merstham was under reconstruction. During this period meat inspection was undertaken jointly with the Public Health Inspectors of the Reigate Corporation who were seconded to the Rural District Council for the purpose. I should like to record my appreciation of their services.

Unsound Food

Seventeen visits were made to food premises (other than slaughterhouses) for the purpose of dealing with food found to be unfit. At these visits the following amounts of foods were found to be unfit and were surrendered for disposal, principally by processing for animal feeding stuffs at the Reigate Corporation Disposal Plant.

Canned Foods

Meat	Corned Beef Chopped Pork Pressed Ham Jellied Veal Luncheon Meat Ox Tongue	6 lbs 4 lbs 8 lbs 4 lbs 32 lbs 36 lbs
Fish	Coal Fish (Saithe)	4 stone
Other Foods	Pork Pies Steak and Kidney Pies Gala Steak Pie Puff Pastry Cured Bacon	17 lbs 6 lbs 1 lb 1 lb 456 lbs

Home-killed Meat

Beef	Carcase Offal	230 lbs 3,042 lbs
Pork	Carcase Offal	1,442 lbs 1,220 lbs
Lamb and Mutton	Carcase Offal	5 lbs 42 lbs
Calves	Carcase Offal	89 lbs 3 lbs

There are now three large food storage depots and warehouses in the rural district, situated in Betchworth and Salfords in the Parish of Horley, and these provide the greater part of the foodstuffs surrendered for destruction.

National Assistance Act, 1948-51
Section 31 Meals for Old People

In July 1959 the Public Health Committee considered a request from the Women's Voluntary Service for assistance in the establishment of a "Meals on Wheels" scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons in the parishes of Charlwood and Horley. W.V.S. members would distribute the meals, obtained from a local canteen at agreed prices, by means of their own transport. It was expected that 100 meals would be provided per week.

The Council agreed to make a contribution which was originally 10d per meal, and later 1/1d per meal. The contribution from the 1st October 1962 was increased to 1/6d. The Council also agreed to a mileage allowance of 6d per mile. In addition, the Council purchased four sets of equipment for keeping the meals hot, at a cost of £116. 8s. 6d.

In the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962, 4,032 hot meals were supplied, involving a mileage of 4,577. Although the estimated number of meals required (i.e. 100 per week) has not been reached there is little doubt that the recipients are really appreciative of this service and great credit is due to those ladies of the W.V.S. who, in all weathers, have striven to maintain the supply of hot meals to elderly and handicapped persons.

Section 50

By Section 50 of this Act it is the duty of County District Councils to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, if it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body had been or are being made, otherwise than by the Authority. The Council may recover from the estate of the deceased person, or from any person who was liable to maintain the deceased immediately before his death, the expenses incurred, after taking into account any death benefit payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

The Council was called upon to exercise its responsibilities under this Section once during the year. The total expenses were £32. which sum was recovered from money due under Insurance Policies.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

The Public Health Committee considered, in 1959, the establishment of a smoke control area for part of the parish of Horley, under Section 11 (1) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and although the Committee recommended the approval in principle, the Council was reluctant to agree to this step being taken at the present time. Any proposal to establish control over the domestic hearth is bound to raise comment, and give rise to controversy, and in the heat of argument, certain basic principles tend to become obscured. There was no doubt that cheerful though an open fire may be, it is dirty, wasteful of heat and allows vitiating products of incomplete combustion to pollute the atmosphere. It is not generally realised to what crippling extent the discharge of smoke into the atmosphere has upon the health of the individual or growing substances.

Smoke Control Areas (cont.)

People living in smoky areas suffer more from bronchitis and chest diseases and their resistance is generally lowered by lack of sunlight apart from which the National bill for washing, cleaning, painting and repairs due to air pollution is colossal. Anything, therefore, which can be done to reduce the amount of smoke discharged into the atmosphere must benefit the community at large in the long run.

Great activity is shown in the press and in parliament over the possible hazards to health in the pollution of the atmosphere by radioactive fall-out, an anxiety which is allayed by the assurance either (a) that the danger has been exaggerated or (b) has not yet reached a level at which actual injury can be caused. Compare this with the attitude of complacency and indifference to the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke fumes and industrial grit, with its known and proven disastrous effect upon all forms of life, human, animal and vegetable.

HOUSING

Closure or Demolition of Unfit Houses

Sections 16-28 of the Housing Act, 1957

The owners of the following dwellings were invited by means of a "Time and Place Notice" to discuss the condition of their premises in order that their future use could be determined:-

23 Balcombe Road, Horley
Dowces Farm, Newdigate
Ewood Farm Cottage, Newdigate
1 Henfield Cottages, Newdigate
Quinta and Sunnyside, Leigh
Vine Bungalow, South Holmwood
1 and 2 Vine Cottages, South Holmwood

Demolitions Orders were made on :-

23 Balcombe Road, Horley (later changed to
Closing Order)
Dowces Farm, Newdigate
1 and 2 Vine Cottages
Vine Bungalow
1 and 2 Heathside Cottage, Charlwood
1 Mission Hall Cottages, "
1 Woolbarn Cottages "
2 Woolbarn Cottages "

Closing Orders were made on:-

23 Balcombe Road, Horley
Part of Oakleigh, Massetts Road, Horley
1 Sun Cottages, Charlwood
1 Weavers Cottages, Charlwood

Housing (cont.)

Undertakings from the owners not to allow dwellings to be re-occupied were accepted in respect of :-

Ewood Farm Cottages, Newdigate
Half Moon Cottage, Charlwood
Hockwood House Cottage, Hockwood
Limes Cottage, Charlwood
Myrtle Cottage, Charlwood
Trindene, Hockwood
2 Verandah Cottages, Herschills

Undertakings to carry out necessary repairs were accepted from the owners in respect of :-

Charlwood Park Farmhouse Cottage
Fox Cottage, Norwood Hill
Lane View, Charlwood
1 Yew Tree Cottages, Lowfield Heath
3 Yew Tree Cottages, Lowfield Heath

Repair of Unfit Dwellings

Housing Act, 1951. Public Health Act, 1936. Rent Act, 1957

These three Acts contain provisions whereby the repair of dwellings may be brought about. Under the Housing Act a local authority may require the repair of any house which is unfit for human habitation and which can be made so fit at reasonable cost. A failure by the person having control of the house to execute the required works, the local authority may themselves execute the work in default and recover their expenses. In considering whether a dwelling is unfit the Council may take into account the condition with regard to the following matters:-

- (a) Repair
- (b) Stability
- (c) Freedom from damp
- (d) Natural lighting
- (e) Ventilation
- (f) Water supply
- (g) Drainage and sanitary conveniences
- (h) Facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water

The Public Health Act, 1936 contains a number of provisions by which certain specific matters relating to premises may be dealt with, among which may be mentioned the following:-

Drainage of existing buildings	Sect. 39
Soil pipe and ventilation shafts	" 40
Closet accommodation	" 43 - 47
Cesspools - overflowing or leaking	" 50
Dangerous and dilapidated buildings	" 58
Removal of house refuse	" 72 - 75
Dirty or verminous premises	" 83
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance	" 92

Details of the Notices served under the various headings are set out on the tables on pages 40 and 41.

Housing Repair Work in default of Owners

Works of repair in default of or by agreement with the owners were carried out at :-

125 Albert Road, Horley
27 Charlesfield Road, Horley
20/22 Lumley Road, Horley

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The greater emphasis in housing in 1962 as in 1961 was in the reconditioning and improvement of dwellings with the aid of the Improvement Grant Schemes.

(a) Standard Grants where an owner desires to provide certain standard amenities such as bath, water closet, hot water system, wash-hand basin and foodstore. This type of grant can be claimed as of right, subject to a maximum of £155 made up as follows:-

(i)	For a fixed bath and shower in a bathroom	£25
(ii)	For a wash-hand basin	£ 5
(iii)	For a hot water supply which must connect to a sink as well as bath and shower and wash-hand basin	£75
(iv)	For a water closet in or contiguous to the house	£40
(v)	For satisfactory facilities for storing food	£10

(b) Discretionary Grants are, as the heading implies, available at the discretion of the Council, for a wide range of improvements which will result in a house being thoroughly modernised and brought up-to-date. Such a grant is not available for repairs or renewal or for remedying defects brought about by poor or neglected maintenance.

To be eligible for a Discretionary Grant the estimated cost of the improvement must not be less than £100 and the maximum grant is £400.

After improvement works have been carried out the house must comply with the following twelve points:-

- (i) have a life of 30 years or have a life which is likely to be more than 15 years
- (ii) be in good state of repair and substantially free from damp
- (iii) have each room properly lighted and ventilated
- (iv) have adequate supply of wholesome water laid on inside the dwelling
- (v) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes
- (vi) have a fixed bath (or shower) in a separate room.
- (vii) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet

Improvement Grants (cont.)

- (viii) be provided with a sink or sinks with suitable arrangements for disposal of waste water
- (ix) have a proper drainage system
- (x) be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available)
- (xi) be provided with adequate facilities for heating
- (xii) have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food

During the year approval was given to 33 applications for Discretionary Grants totalling £15,569 and 22 Standard Grants totalling £2,327.

The standard amenities to be provided in these 22 Standard Grant applications were:-

Bath or Shower in bathroom	11
Wash-hand basin	13
Hot water supply	14
Water Closet	12
Food store	8

Rent Act, 1957

As has been the experience of a number of local authorities, applications for Certificates of Disrepair have fallen in numbers, but the following table shows the work carried out in this connection:-

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. Number of applications for Certificates	2
2. Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	-
3. Number of decisions to issue Certificates	-
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	-
(b) in respect of all defects	1
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
6. Number of Certificates issued	1

Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificate

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	2
8. Objections by tenants to cancellations of certificates	-
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	-
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Although on the 31st March, 1959, the Council discontinued the free domestic service of rodent destruction, the Council now provides a service for both domestic and industrial premises on a chargeable basis.

The Pests Act places a responsibility for the eradication of rats and mice on infested premises upon the occupier, and where the occupier wishes to carry out his own treatment advice is given by Public Health Officers.

	Type of Property Non-Agricultural			(4) Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	(5) Agricul- tural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inclu- ding Business Premises)		
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	18	9675	764	10457	439
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	18	235	46	299	21
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
Common rat	Major Minor	2 10	11 108	2 13	15 131
House mouse	Major Minor	- -	11 15	3 28	14 43
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	146	696	67	909	23
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
Common rat	Major Minor	7 60	2 121	3 15	12 196
House mouse	Major Minor	2 13	3 27	3 14	8 54

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (cont.)

	Type of Property Non-Agricultural			(4)	(5)
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling-houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)		
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3	97	56	156	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
Common rat	Major Minor	1 2	10 15	3 9	14 26
House mouse	Major Minor	- -	2 3	4 4	6 7
Number of infested properties (secs II III & IV) treated by Local Authority	97	328	101	526	30
Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	-	1	1	2	
(b) Structural work (i.e. proofing)	-	1	1	2	
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	17	-	-	-
Legal proceedings	-	-	-	-	-

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

In the district at the end of the year 1962 the following Caravan sites had been licensed:-

	<u>Caravans</u>
Blue Ridges, Vann Lane, Ockley	14
" " " " "	2
Bromes Hall, Coldharbour	1
Capel Laundry, Capel	2
Cottages, The Boxhill Road, Tadworth	6
Farney Glen, Horley	1
Five Oaks, Broad Lane, Newdigate	1
Honeywood Poultry Farm, Horley	1
New Close Farm, Beare Green	56
Lower Gages Farm, Capel	1
Oaklands Bungalow, Leigh	1
Osbrooks Farm, Capel	1
Rickwood Caravan Site, Beare Green	102
Russ Hill Hotel, Charlwood	1
Seven Acres, Walliswood	2
Silver Birches, Mill Lane, Newdigate	1
Sundials, Horley	8
Wattlehurst Farm, Capel	1
Woodside, Bennotts Wood, Capel	1

The conditions which apply to Site Licences received very careful consideration, not only on the part of the Public Health Committee, but also on the part of the Planning Committee. The following conditions may be regarded as standard conditions as far as the Dorking and Horley Rural District Council are concerned, but conditions regarding the number of sanitary conveniences, i.e. baths, basins and/or showers, varies in the number of caravans on the site.

Conditions of Licence

1. The number of caravans stationed on the land shall not exceed at any time.
2. Every caravan shall not be less than 20 feet from any other caravan in a separate occupation.
3. Site roads shall be provided of a width not less than 9 ft and where such roads are 13 ft or more in width, shall be suitably signposted to permit the operation of one-way traffic only.
4. Every caravan standing shall be provided with a footpath with a hard surface at least 2ft 6 ins. wide, and connecting the entrance to the caravan to the site road.
5. Water standpipes connected to the mains supply shall be provided on the site in such positions as may be approved by the Council and so that no caravan standing shall be more than 60 ft from a standpipe; in the case of each standpipe:-
 - (a) there shall be provided a suitable cock for the drawing off of water for domestic use and
 - (b) in addition there shall be provided a suitable cock for use for the purposes referred to in the next following condition.

Conditions of Licence (cont.)

6. For the purpose of fire fighting there shall be provided in the case of each standpipe provided in pursuance of the foregoing condition a continuous length not less than 100 ft of rubber hose, having an internal diameter of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch connected permanently to the cock and fitted with a nozzle of non-ferrous metal, having an internal diameter of the hose; the hose shall be so accommodated to the satisfaction of the Council as to be in a conspicuous position, suitably protected, readily accessible and capable of being made available for immediate use in an emergency.
7. For the purpose of fire fighting, every caravan standing shall be provided with either (a) a receptacle of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water capacity which shall be kept filled with water, dry sand or dry earth or (b) a suitable fire extinguisher in either case so accommodated as to be protected against the effects of weather or misuse, and the occupier of the site shall on being required from time to time certify to the Council that the terms of this condition are being complied with.
8. There shall be provided the following minimum toilet facilities the drainage of which shall be by connection to the public sewer or to other approved disposal plant.

(a) <u>For Men</u>	W.C.s	(b) <u>For Women</u>	W.C.s
	Urinals		Wash-
	Wash Basins		basins
	Showers or Baths		Showers or Baths

The Water closets and urinal shall be provided with adequate flushing arrangements and the basins and shower or bath shall be provided with an adequate supply of running hot and cold water.

9. Laundry facilities shall be provided in a separate room with a deep sink with running hot and cold water, or suitable washing machine.
10. There shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Council a properly designed disposal point for the contents of chemical closets, together with an adequate supply of water for cleaning the containers.
11. Suitable arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Council for the drainage of surface water from carriageways, footpaths and paved areas.
12. An adequate number of refuse bins with close-fitting lids shall be provided in a position approved by the Council.
13. Adequate storage accommodation shall be provided for the use of occupiers of caravans on the site, in such positions separate from the caravans, and of such types as may be approved by the Council, and in any case so sited as to be not less than 10 ft from every caravan other than the caravan for which accommodation is provided, subject thereto no structure of any description whatsoever shall be placed or erected on the site without the prior approval of the Council.

Condition of Licence (cont)

14. Adequate space in a position or positions approved by the Council shall be kept available for use for the parking of not less than cars; and so much of such space shall be properly paved as will accommodate all cars requiring parking space on the site from time to time.
15. A single space of not less than one-tenth of the site area shall be kept available for children's games and other recreational purposes.
16. At all times when caravans are stationed on the site for the purpose of human habitation, all facilities and equipment provided in pursuance of the conditions of this licence or otherwise shall be properly maintained to the Council's satisfaction.
17. At all times when caravans are stationed on the site for the purpose of human habitation, a copy of this licence shall be displayed on the site from time to time:-
 - (a) the make and type of the caravan
 - (b) the number, if any, of the standing on which the caravan is stationed
 - (c) the name and former address of the owner of the caravan or of the occupier thereof, if he is not also the owner
 - (d) the date on which the caravan arrived on and departed from the site, and the dates (where different) on which the owner or occupier of the caravan so arrived and departed.

and such Register shall be kept available for inspection at all reasonable times by any authorised officer of the Council.

